

ing and Losing

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

WORLD HOTELS

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TRAVEL

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Algeria	6.00 Dn.	Israel	15.1700 Dn.	Norway	7.00 Ndk.
Austria	20 S.	Italy	1.700 Lira	Denmark	0.200 Dkr.
Bahamas	0.000 Bds	Japan	250 Yn.	Finland	0.000 Mk.
Bulgaria	45 Bfr.	Korea	500 Wn.	France	6.50 Ffr.
Canada	0.51 Cdn.	Laos	0.000 Ldn.	Germany	0.000 Dm.
Ceylon	0.000 Cdn.	Libya	0.000 Ldn.	Greece	0.000 Dn.
Czechoslovakia	0.000 Cdn.	Madagascar	0.000 Mdn.	Holland	0.000 Gld.
Egypt	0.000 Egn.	Mali	0.000 Mdn.	Ireland	0.000 Pn.
France	6.50 Ffr.	Morocco	0.000 Mdn.	Italy	0.000 Lira
Great Britain	0.000 Dn.	Norway	7.00 Ndk.	Japan	250 Yn.
Greece	0.000 Dn.	Poland	0.000 Zl.	Korea	500 Wn.
Holland	0.000 Gld.	Romania	0.000 Rdn.	Laos	0.000 Ldn.
Ireland	0.000 Pn.	Soviet Union	0.000 Rdn.	Libya	0.000 Ldn.
Italy	0.000 Lira	Switzerland	0.000 Fr.	Madagascar	0.000 Mdn.
Japan	250 Yn.	Taiwan	0.000 Tdn.	Mali	0.000 Mdn.
Korea	500 Wn.	U.S.	1.00 Dn.	Morocco	0.000 Mdn.
Laos	0.000 Ldn.	West Germany	0.000 Dm.	Norway	7.00 Ndk.
Libya	0.000 Ldn.	Yugoslavia	0.000 Dn.	Poland	0.000 Zl.
Madagascar	0.000 Mdn.			Romania	0.000 Rdn.
Mali	0.000 Mdn.			Soviet Union	0.000 Rdn.
Morocco	0.000 Mdn.			Switzerland	0.000 Fr.
Norway	7.00 Ndk.			Taiwan	0.000 Tdn.
Poland	0.000 Zl.			U.S.	1.00 Dn.
Romania	0.000 Rdn.			West Germany	0.000 Dm.
Soviet Union	0.000 Rdn.			Yugoslavia	0.000 Dn.
Switzerland	0.000 Fr.				
Taiwan	0.000 Tdn.				
U.S.	1.00 Dn.				
West Germany	0.000 Dm.				
Yugoslavia	0.000 Dn.				

## 92 Dead After Troops Retake Bogotá Ministry From Rebels



A woman held hostage by guerrillas is led from the Justice Ministry in Bogotá by troops after they retake the building.

**BOGOTÁ** — Colombian authorities said Friday that at least 92 persons had died during the two-day seizure of the Justice Ministry by leftist guerrillas that ended when troops blasted their way into the building in central Bogotá in a fourth and final assault.

Army troops, backed by artillery and armored cars, used dynamite and cannon fire to force their entry into the ministry Thursday.

They ended a siege during which scores of people were held hostage for 27 hours. Police sources, witnesses and relatives of some of the dead said that 12 of Colombia's 24 Supreme Court justices, including Chief Justice Alfonso Reyes, were among those killed.

Hostages who survived said the rebels decided to kill the judges early Thursday when it appeared their demands would not be met and their situation was hopeless.

Leaders of the nation's 30,000 court workers called a strike and threatened mass resignations Friday, demanding to know why the government had ignored a plea from Chief Justice Reyes to stop firing and negotiate with the rebels. United Press International reported.

Army sources said that all 41 of the invading rebels had died, as well as at least 17 soldiers, the 12 judges and 22 other persons.

There were often several hundred visitors in the building, including students who used the library. Officials said it would be some time before the actual death toll became clear.

According to witnesses, the guerrillas slipped into the building through the basement garage and hid in a stolen government telephone company truck.

They shot police and private guards with automatic weapons and headed for the fourth floor, where the justices had their offices, witnesses said in interviews with radio reporters.

A tape recording played over the telephone in a call to a newspaper, El Tiempo, said the guerrillas wanted to put President Belisario Betancur on trial for "betraying" his own program of trying to get the country's leftist insurgent groups to disband.

The recording also demanded that the guerrillas be given one hour a day on all of the country's radio channels and government-controlled television stations, presumably to give the rebel version of the mock trial, El Tiempo said.

The siege began at about noon Wednesday when at least 25 guerrillas belonging to M-19, a Colombian guerrilla group, attacked and seized the modern five-story building.

President Belisario Betancur called the siege a "terrible nightmare." In a speech broadcast on television and radio Thursday (Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)



François Mitterrand, left, with Helmut Kohl, at their news conference in Bonn.

## 4 American Hostages in Lebanon Appeal to Reagan for Negotiations

**BEIRUT** — Four kidnapped Americans sent a letter to President Ronald Reagan on Friday appealing to him to negotiate their release because their Shiite Muslim captors were "growing impatient."

"It is in your power to have us home by Christmas," the four men said in a letter addressed to Mr. Reagan and delivered to The Associated Press office in Beirut along with a package of other letters.

"Will you not have mercy on us and our families and do so?"

But the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said in Washington, "We do not negotiate with terrorists."

Mr. Speakes said that Mr. Reagan had been briefed on news re-

ports about the letter and that the U.S. Embassy in Beirut was examining it to verify that it was genuine.

The handwriting of two of the hostages was verified by former co-workers or relatives in Beirut.

The hostages said they would be killed if any attempt was made to rescue them. They also said their physical and mental health was deteriorating.

The package contained several other letters, including ones to the families of each hostage.

The letter noted it was U.S. policy not to negotiate with terrorists, but said "there is no alternative."

"Mr. President," it said, "how long do you suppose these people will wait? We have no chance of escaping, and our captors say if any attempt is made to rescue us they and we will all die."

The letter carried the signatures of Terry A. Anderson, chief Associated Press correspondent for the Middle East; the Reverend Lawrence Martin Jenco, a Roman Catholic priest; David Jacobson, director of the American University Hospital in Beirut; and Thomas M. Sutherland, dean of agriculture at the American University in Beirut.

A fundamentalist Shiite Muslim group, Islamic Jihad, has claimed responsibility for the kidnappings. The letter to Mr. Reagan was dated Friday, the day after telephone callers in Beirut claimed the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

## France, in Shift, Joins European Fighter Project

By Warren Giedler  
International Herald Tribune

**FRANKFURT** — President François Mitterrand, in a major reversal of policy, said Friday that France was prepared to participate in a joint project to build a European combat plane for the 1990s.

Britain, West Germany and Italy had agreed early in August to proceed without France in the project, known as the European Fighter Aircraft, after France complained of "technical disagreements" over the plane's combat role and said it would develop its own fighter instead. The three countries were joined later by Spain.

France's decision not to take part was viewed at the time as a blow to European cooperation and was criticized widely in view of a French push to encourage joint European high-technology programs.

Mr. Mitterrand said Friday in Bonn that the need to show a further commitment to European cooperation stood behind the decision to take part in the fighter project. He had met earlier with Chancellor Helmut Kohl as part of biannual French-German talks.

"If we want to foster this, we must show good will," Mr. Mitterrand said at a news conference. "So I said France is ready to take part in the joint plane project."

The French leader said he expected his government's stake in the development of the plane to be no greater than 10 percent.

Under the original agreement, Britain and West Germany were each to have 38 percent participation, while Italy was allocated 24 percent. Since Spain joined, no figures have been released on the new division of participation.

Mr. Mitterrand made it clear that, in addition to joining in the building of the European fighter, a heavy plane geared for air-to-air combat, France would continue to develop its own fighter. This will be a lighter aircraft designed chiefly for an air-to-ground role.

A West German Defense Ministry official said of the French announcement: "We're going to look very carefully at this proposal, particularly in light of the fact that the four nations that agreed to go ahead with the project have determined a time schedule, a configuration plan and operational requirements for the plane."

Defense Ministry officials said they knew of the French plan to join the project a few days before Mr. Mitterrand's announcement.

They said the decision probably was taken to avoid creating the impression, as one source put it, that "Europe cannot get its act to-

gether in joint defense projects" — an image that could hurt European credibility abroad, particularly in arms exports.

Some sources speculated that France's action might have been encouraged by decisions this week by Britain and West Germany to provide financial support for the French-proposed program to develop European cooperation in (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

## Hussein Calls on PLO To Reaffirm Peace Plan

By Judith Miller  
New York Times Service

**PARIS** — King Hussein of Jordan has welcomed a statement by Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, renouncing terrorist acts outside of Israeli-occupied territory. He called it "a positive step."

But Hussein said Friday that the PLO would have to do far more to position itself as an acceptable "partner in peace" with Jordan. He spoke in an interview at the end of a three-day visit to Jordan.

He said that Mr. Arafat would have to declare at an "appropriate" time the PLO's acceptance of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which implicitly recognize Israel's right to exist, to declare its willingness to negotiate with Israel at an international conference, and to renounce all violence.

The king declined to say when he expected Mr. Arafat to make such declarations publicly, but said he had asked him to "reaffirm" privately his commitment to joint peace moves.

Asked what was an "appropriate" time, he replied: "When we see the other side evolve to the point where it is ready to attend an international peace conference, when there is an agreement in principle — by Israel and the United States — to move towards such a conference within a set time frame."

His remarks appeared to reflect not only determination to prevent the PLO from undermining efforts to win international and Israeli support for an international conference, but also lingering fear over PLO involvement in the hijacking last month of the Italian cruise ship, the Achille Lauro, and the collapse of a meeting between Palestinian representatives and British officials.

The London talks broke down last month after a PLO member of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation refused to sign a statement recognizing Resolutions 242 and 338 and Israel's right to exist, and renouncing terrorism.

Soon after, Hussein launched a "review" of relations with the PLO, which prompted a tense confrontation with Mr. Arafat in late October in Amman.

The king said Friday that those discussions were "thorough and candid."

Jordan had shown its good faith, he said, by reaffirming privately and publicly its continued commitment to the agreement that Jordan and the PLO signed on Feb. 11 outlining a joint bid for peace.

"I stressed the need for the PLO to appear cohesive," he said. "We can't make progress when you present different faces of what is supposed to be a common front."

"We discussed the need for the PLO to ensure that no actions are taken anywhere that are contrary to our agreement and, hence, self-defeating," Hussein said.

The king said he had asked for a private reaffirmation of PLO willingness to "do what is needed at the right time" specifically, to endorse UN Resolutions 242 and 338, and its willingness to negotiate with Israel at a peace conference.

Asked whether he thought the (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

## Soviet Said to Join West Against UNESCO Head

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

**SOFIA** — A senior East Bloc diplomat indicated Friday that the Soviet Union and its East Bloc allies would join Western nations in opposing a third term of office for UNESCO's controversial director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, when his mandate expires in 1987.

The East Bloc diplomat, who spoke on condition that he not be identified further, said Mr. M'Bow's withdrawal in two years' time was necessary to "reconcile" UNESCO and the United States.

The United States withdrew from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at the end of 1984, complaining of bad management and

persistent bias against Western values.

"Two terms is enough," the East Bloc official told reporters attending the closing session of UNESCO's 23d general conference, which is coming to the end of a five-week meeting in Sofia.

In the past, the Soviet Union and its East Bloc allies have supported UNESCO's Senegalese-born director-general and the anti-Western slant he has given many of the agency's activities. But Friday the East Bloc diplomat made clear that the Soviet Union and its allies saw Mr. M'Bow's departure in 1987 as necessary to persuade the United States to return to UNESCO.

The return of the United States, the diplomat said, was essential for economic and political reasons.



Amadou Mahtar M'Bow

The reference was apparently to the loss of the United States' 25-percent share of UNESCO's budget — \$43 million a year — and to the risk that an organization dominated by the Soviet Union would (Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

## Gorbachev's Tough Pose Plays to Home Audience

By Serge Schmemmann  
New York Times Service

**MOSCOW** — Flanked by four marshals, Mikhail S. Gorbachev stood on the Lenin Mausoleum with a defiant set to his jaw as his defense minister issued the traditionally tough military invocations of Revolution Day.

"A source of the greatest danger today is the new spiral of the nuclear weapons race unleashed by the United States," he intoned. "Sokolov on Thursday, as the traditional tanks, missiles and troops paraded past under a November drizzle."

Diplomats note that Soviet leaders usually retreat into an aggressive pose when they feel challenged, and the question in Moscow is whether Mr. Gorbachev senses trouble ahead at his meeting in Geneva with President Ronald Reagan, now less than two weeks away.

American officials, on their return to Washington from meetings in Moscow with Mr. Gorbachev, said with annoyance that he had been argumentative and combative in his discussion with Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

What those officials must not have appreciated is that Mr. Gorbachev also must contend with a domestic audience,

and the marshals standing with him Thursday were an important part of it. The marshals may be wondering why Mr. Gorbachev is heading for the Nov. 19-20 meeting if he stands to get there is a lecture on human rights and regional conflicts, and no concession on the U.S. program to develop a space-based missile defense. Mr. Gorbachev's bravado may be his response.

In agreeing last spring to meet with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Gorbachev took a calculated risk. For several years, Mr.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Reagan had been depicted by the Russians as incorrigibly anti-Soviet and as a hard-line militarist. In going to the summit meeting, Mr. Gorbachev risked appearing to bow before Mr. Reagan's strength and to confirm the notion that the Russians respond only to tough talk.

The Kremlin's gamble was that, politically, Mr. Reagan needed the meeting — and an overall improvement in relations with the Soviet Union — enough to make concessions on his defense program, which has been the main target of recent Soviet diplomacy. The program became the leitmotif of Soviet preparations for the meeting.

The Soviet buildup for the summit meeting went into high gear after Mr. Gorbachev returned on Aug. 21 from vacation, with an interview with Time magazine, a visit to Paris, the meetings between Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze and Mr. Shultz and Mr. Reagan, and the proposal for a 50-percent cut in nuclear arsenals.

In the public preparations for the summit meeting, the agenda has been batted back and forth, arms proposals have been handed out to the press before being proffered formally, and both Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan have tried to appeal directly to the public through news interviews.

The intensity of the maneuvering is illustrated by the suspicion voiced by Mr. Reagan that recent incidents in which Soviet citizens seemed to make moves to defect and then changed their minds may have been part of a Soviet ploy to embarrass the United States.

In this context it was only natural that the return of Vitaly Yurchenko, the KGB defector, to the Soviet Union should have been seen in Washington as part of the maneuvering.

Whether it is, as Mr. Reagan suggested, may never be known. But a senior KGB officer such as Mr. Yurchenko (Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

## AIDS in Africa: The Menace Grows

### Scientists Focus on Virus in Heterosexuals and Newborns

By Lawrence K. Altman  
New York Times Service

**KIGALI, Rwanda** — AIDS has become a major public health concern in central Africa, as scientists now generally believe that Africa's experience with the disease will almost certainly contain lessons vital to the health of people throughout the world.

These scientists here are involved in two related battles: controlling the incurable disease and fighting suppression of information crucial to the international search for its origin, cause and cure.

Perhaps of greatest long-term importance in Africa, where birth rates are booming, is that an unchecked spread of AIDS among sexually active women has caused many babies to be born with the disease and could lead to many more such births. The AIDS virus can pass from mother to fetus in pregnancy and through breast milk to an infant after birth.

Thus, there is the potential of a possible health menace of staggering proportions.

AIDS appears to be spreading by conventional sexual intercourse among heterosexuals in Africa and is striking women nearly as often as men, according to the scientists.

Why the pattern of communica-

tion can be fully understood and before any conclusions can be drawn from them for people in other parts of the world. Africa has been the focus of attention for some time, in part because some scientists have suggested that the disease may have originated there. However, others point out that it was first recognized in the United States, and not in Africa. No scientific evidence has proved any theories about where it originated.

The epidemiology of AIDS in Africa, where homosexuality does not seem to be common, contrasts radically with findings elsewhere. Except for Haiti, AIDS has occurred in other areas of the world mostly among homosexual men, although some experts are concerned that it may become an increasing risk among heterosexuals in those areas as well.

In the United States, more than 70 percent of the more than 14,000 AIDS victims have been homosexual or bisexual men. U.S. authorities attribute only 1 percent of the (Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

## In Moscow, Imelda Marcos Played the Soviet Card

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service

**MANILA** — According to palace gossip, the first lady of the Philippines, Imelda R. Marcos, was inspired to visit the Soviet Union last week by a soothsayer who told her she had a mission to convert the Russians to Christianity.

But political analysts here say she had a less exalted mission: to President Marcos agrees to resign, but not until the election is over. Page 2.

play the Soviet card against Manila's allies, the Americans.

Back home in Manila, she raised a toast Thursday morning together with the Soviet ambassador, Yuri A. Sholmov, to Soviet-Philippine friendship, on the occasion of the Soviet Union's Revolution Day.

Mr. Sholmov, for his part, seemed pleased to accept her overtures. "The Philippine nation is a happy one to have such a first lady, and we are happy to have such a friend in the Philippines as

Imelda Romualdez Marcos," he said.

The past two weeks have been rough ones for the Marcos government in its relations with Washington, with almost every day last week bringing some new criticism from U.S. officials. They warned that President Ferdinand E. Marcos was ill and losing control of the political and military situation.

In apparent response to the U.S. pressure, Mr. Marcos said Sunday that he would call for early elections, a move he had been reluctant to take over recent months.

But in the pro-government press, the bad news from Washington shared front pages with vivid accounts of Mrs. Marcos's reception in the Soviet Union.

While her husband struggled with his U.S. critics, Mrs. Marcos toured a dairy plant in the Georgian city of Tbilisi, discussed improved Soviet-Philippines economic ties, met for 90 minutes with President Andrei A. Gromyko and sang "Ave Maria" in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Imelda Marcos visiting a theological school in Zagorsk, near Moscow, accompanied by Metropolitan Filaret, the head of the Orthodox church for Kiev and Galicia.

Anthony Heard, a Cape Town editor, was charged under security laws for publishing an interview with a black nationalist leader. Page 2.

■ Bulgaria, beset by economic problems, has fallen from Soviet favor. Page 2.

■ Italy's coalition government won a second crucial vote of confidence. Page 3.

### ARTS/LEISURE

■ Dr. Charibel and Miss Etta Cone, Baltimore friends of Gertrude Stein, proved to be canny art collectors. Page 6.

### BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Tin trading will resume on the London Metal Exchange Nov. 18, the LME said. Page 9.

### MONDAY

Cashing in on Wall Street's takeover game takes savvy — and luck. Personal Investing.



# Bulgaria, Once a Soviet Favorite, Faces a Squeeze

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

SOFIA — Long among the most economically successful and politically favored of the Soviet Union's East European allies, Bulgaria is showing signs of faltering under the aggressive new Kremlin leadership of Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Bulgaria, boosted by Soviet support, had one of the highest economic growth rates in Europe over the past decade. But the country has plunged toward crisis this year as tougher Soviet trade terms have combined with bad weather, poor management and a crumbling industrial infrastructure.

The country's nine million people, accustomed to steady increases in their modest standard of living, now endure austerity measures ranging from daily cutbacks of electricity and curtailed shop hours to large price increases for gasoline, food and drinking water.

Life among the nation's political elite appears little more secure. Last month, the state planning minister was removed from his post and the economic bureaucracy drew sharp criticism from the media.

During a visit last month to Sofia, Mr. Gorbachev noted that his discussions with Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian leader, had included "ways to cope with the existing difficulties." He said the talks were conducted "without shunning the sharp edges."

In an interview in July with a Bulgarian magazine, the Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria more bluntly criticized the country's sagging labor productivity, the quality of its exports to the Soviet Union, and its failure to "proletarianize" the working class.

Bulgaria appears to be entering a difficult period of economic and political adjustment, diplomats in Sofia say.

Its resource-starved industries



Todor Zhivkov, right, with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in Sofia last month.

are being forced to restructure, in part because of a decline in Soviet largesse. And challenges may be posed to its Communist leadership, which was long comfortable in its identification with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the former Soviet leader.

"There's no doubt that the squeeze is on," one Western diplomat said. "The Soviets are out to rationalize the relationship. Zhivkov was close to Brezhnev. Now, it's a different generation."

Economic pressure from Moscow, however, appears to be as dramatic as Moscow's past generosity. Although official figures are secret, Western experts believe that Soviet supplies of oil to Bulgaria began to drop last year and

vulnerable to increasing prices and demands for higher-quality export goods.

In the past, Bulgaria's ability to avoid the energy shortages and foreign payments troubles of other East-bloc countries was ensured by privileged deals with the Russians; it was allowed, for example, to buy oil at low ruble prices for processing and resale for dollars in the West.

The current cutback in Soviet assistance, however, appears to be as dramatic as Moscow's past generosity. Although official figures are secret, Western experts believe that Soviet supplies of oil to Bulgaria began to drop last year and

may be as much as 30 percent lower this year than in recent years.

The share of re-exported Soviet oil in Bulgaria's energy exports fell by 50 percent from 1983 to 1984, and Bulgarian earnings from energy sales in the West decreased almost as much in the same period.

Stefan Stoilov, chief of the Economics Research Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Science, said that Sofia and Moscow concluded a new agreement this month limiting Soviet energy exports to Bulgaria to the 1980 level for the next five years.

The Bulgarians also must accommodate the Soviet insistence on higher-quality goods to pay for fuel

and other imports. Not long after the Soviet ambassador's public criticism, the Soviet Union returned a shipment of Bulgarian shoes because of their poor quality, Western sources said.

The new economic strains have coincided with exceptionally bad weather and infrastructure breakdowns to produce an economic squeeze that was far more severe than planners expected.

Power plants broke down and factories ground to a halt last winter, and a summer drought badly damaged crops and reduced water supplies both for consumption and hydroelectric power.

Prices increased 35 percent in September for gasoline, 41 percent for household electricity and 66 percent for drinking water.

Though government economists cite bad weather and poor world economic conditions, the official press increasingly has blamed planners and managers.

In a recent editorial, the Communist Party newspaper Rabotnichesko Delo said that planners had handled problems in a "capricious and routine" manner, allowing "inefficient use of raw materials and fodder."

Such attacks have spurred speculation in Sofia that the stage may be set for a shake-up in government leadership. Mr. Zhivkov, apparently healthy at 74, is now flanked by several technocrats in their late 40s or 50s, including Prime Minister Grisha Filipov; Ogyan Doynov, the minister of machine building; and Chudomir Alexandrov, a new Politburo member who has been named to head a state energy commission.

Some diplomats believe that Mr. Zhivkov could become the first of Eastern Europe's aging leaders to step down as Soviet-bloc countries hold Communist Party congresses early next year.

## South Africa Holds Editor Briefly Over Tambo Story

Reuters

CAPE TOWN — Anthony Heard, the editor of the Cape Times who on Monday published an interview with a banned black guerrilla leader, was detained briefly Friday and charged under the Internal Security Act with quoting a banned person.

Mr. Heard, who was escorted by security police from his office at the Cape Times to a local police station, was not asked to plead when he appeared in a magistrate's court. Conviction carries a maximum penalty of three years in jail.

He was released, ordered to appear in court again Dec. 9 and was told by Magistrate J.C. Tolken that further charges might be added.

The Cape Times on Monday published a long interview conducted by Mr. Heard in London with Oliver Tambo, leader of the outlawed African National Congress guerrilla group. The group is fighting to topple white rule in South Africa.

Mr. Tambo, like a number of other leading black activists, is banned, a South African gagging system under which they cannot be quoted without the permission of the law and order minister.

The Cape Times said when it printed the interview that it was "a contribution to peaceful solutions in South Africa in a matter of overwhelming public importance."

The article was the first substantial interview with Mr. Tambo published in South Africa since the African National Congress was banned a quarter of a century ago. He was quoted in the interview as urging Pretoria to create a climate for talks with his guerrilla organization.

In another press development, seven journalists, two of them from the Cape Times, and an opposition politician were picked up by police outside a Cape Town township and held for questioning for more than an hour Friday. Last Saturday, South Africa imposed tight restrictions on press coverage of the country's racial unrest.

The eight, who were released without charges being filed, said they had not violated emergency laws that required them to report to the police before entering a township in which there was unrest.

Mr. Nel, who heads a special South African information office dealing with the foreign press, alleged that foreign television crews had helped a man to escape arrest, filmed arson attacks staged for their benefit and paid children to burn buses.

Mr. Nel also said the government had an informant, a South African working for a foreign television network, who regularly assisted the police in their investigations.

### U.S. Group Cancels Visit

A group of 18 Americans, including three members of the House of Representatives, has canceled a fact-finding trip to South Africa after the Pretoria government refused to issue visas to all but four of them. The Washington Post reported Friday from Washington.

A South African Embassy spokesman said the visas had not been denied but said "the sensitive and delicate political circumstances prevailing in South Africa would make a visit of the nature contemplated by the Center for Development Policy, however well-intended, inappropriate."

The only members of the delegation to receive visas were three Democratic representatives, Mickey Leland of Texas, head of the Black Caucus in the House, and Douglas H. Bosco and George Miller of California.

Mr. Leland said the visit would be called off because the extension of control by the South African government to the United States by selecting who can and cannot be part of a delegation.

## Answering Critics, Marcos Will Resign but in His Own Way

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

MANILA — In a complicated maneuver, President Ferdinand E. Marcos announced Thursday that he would resign as president to facilitate elections but that he would remain in office during the campaign.

He said he would send a letter of resignation to the National Assembly on Monday along with his proposal for an election in January. He said the resignation would take effect only upon the assumption of office by the winner of the election, in which Mr. Marcos is the favored candidate.

The announcement was designed

to counter opposition criticism and circumvent a constitutional requirement that he resign before any election.

Mr. Marcos' current six-year term does not expire until 1987. The Philippine Constitution provides for early elections in the event of the death, incapacitation, removal or resignation of a president.

Jovito Salonga, a former senator who heads one faction of the divided Liberal Party, called Mr. Marcos' move "a masterpiece in subterfuge."

While condemning Mr. Marcos' maneuver as a legal gimmick that was probably still unconstitutional, some opposition politicians indi-

cated they might accept it in order to allow the elections to go ahead. But they said a challenge before the Supreme Court was possible from some of the president's other opponents.

Mr. Marcos said, "If we must be technical, I ask the question: When the constitution says resignation, does it say immediate resignation? It does not."

Many opposition politicians appeared to accept the fact that Mr. Marcos could not be persuaded to leave the office he has held for 20 years, even for the election campaign.

"We have no choice but to accept it," Assemblyman Homobono

Adaza said. "We have to accept reality and deal with Marcos on his own terms."

"He's staying on to ensure that the whole machinery of government is used to his maximum advantage to make him win at all costs," said a former senator, Rene Espina. Mr. Espina is a member of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, a coalition of a dozen opposition parties.

Mr. Marcos announced Sunday that he planned to call for early elections following two weeks of intense pressure from Washington to institute reforms in the face of a growing insurgency and an economic crisis.

Mr. Marcos called his action on Friday, "A voluntary surrendering of a part of the term of the president because of his deep feeling, his passionate judgment, that the time has come to get a new mandate from the people."

He added, "There has been no pressure from anyone including the Americans. They're too good diplomats to be trying to pressure a head of state, especially Marcos."

Mr. Marcos indicated that he was prepared to hold elections slightly later than the Jan. 17 date he is proposing in the face of complaints from some members of the opposition that a date in March would give them more time to prepare.

## Imelda Marcos's Mission: Playing Soviet Card

(Continued from Page 1)

Moscow's Roman Catholic church. Ties between the two nations have entered "a new era of friendship and mutual cooperation," she announced.

Philippine officials concede that most of this was simply for show. Nobody, including Moscow, they say, really expects the Philippines to abandon its traditional allegiance with the United States and invite the Russians.

"Any leader who did this would be a leader without followers," said a Filipino who attended the national-day reception Thursday morning.

But neither were people here surprised at the sudden effusiveness toward the Russians. Mr. Marcos has played his Soviet card in the past when he felt under pressure from Washington, most recently

last spring when he accepted a Soviet medal at a time when Congress was debating a cut in military assistance to Manila.

"I guess he needs to remind himself when things get rough that this is an independent country," said a Western diplomat.

The Soviet Union treads carefully in the Philippines, avoiding criticism of the pro-American Marcos regime while taking pains not to be seen as aiding the Communist rebels who are challenging him.

"They know the stakes are high here," a Western diplomat said, "and they are keeping their options open. They're playing a cautious game."

The president generally leaves relations with the Russians to his wife, who has made seven visits to Moscow since 1972.

She has been known to receive Mr. Sholomov in her Malacanang palace study at the same time Mr. Marcos was talking with the U.S. ambassador, Stephen W. Bosworth, in the next room.

Mr. Marcos seems to relish any discomfort he senses among the Americans. When he received his Soviet medal, he said in an interview last week, Mr. Bosworth "was

a little peeved that he wasn't notified earlier."

The journey by Mrs. Marcos was dubbed "the Moscow miracle" by the pro-government press and was accompanied by several small gestures on the home front.

The resort town of Baguio was proclaimed a sister city of the Soviet town of Kislovodsk, and a delegation from Lithuania traveled to Manila as part of a cultural exchange.

The reception Thursday morning demonstrated something of the spirit of the relationship: correct and cordial, but with an undertone of cynicism.

"The last people who can fool us are the Soviets," said a Filipino guest privately. "They have no subtlety about them."

When the labor minister, Blas Ople, who is chairman of the Philippine-Soviet Friendship Society, launched into a speech that emphasized the cordial relations between the two countries, one Filipino guest whispered, "You listen to him. It's always the same polite speech, and he says nothing."

At the next table, one Russian leaning toward another, was heard to whisper, "each time, the same speech."

## Pinochet Dismisses Army Head From Junta

Reuters

SANTIAGO — President Augusto Pinochet has dismissed the Chilean Army's representative on the four-man military junta, which acts as Chile's legislature, in what was seen as one of the most significant changes in the institution's top ranks since he took power 12 years ago.

The dismissed general, César Benavides, has been a close collaborator of General Pinochet since the 1973 coup and was his interior minister during the undeclared war against leftists from 1974 to 1978. The general is to be succeeded by General Julio Canessa, the army's deputy commander.

The move, announced late Thursday, came the day after pro-

testers a second day demonstrated against the military government. Four persons were shot and killed and at least 100 were injured in the Thursday protests.

Government sources said the changes had been pending for several weeks and were not directly linked to the recent anti-government demonstrations.

General Pinochet, who turns 70 this month, is commander in chief of the army and holds executive power as president.

His chief of staff, General Santiago Sinclair, was promoted to take General Canessa's post as deputy commander of the army. General Sinclair is secretary-general of the presidency, controlling access to the president and the flow of paper across his desk.

The brief statement announcing the changes gave no reason for the removal of General Benavides. He had died of cancer last month that he was in ill health.

Diplomats said the shake-up appeared to be a move to balance the

power in the corps of general officers, a tightly knit body that is the General Pinochet's main support now that most civilian parties openly oppose him.

General Benavides' departure from the junta comes just three months after General César Mendoza, head of the police, resigned over allegations that members of his force murdered three Communists last March.

Since 1981, General Benavides has been General Pinochet's personal representative on the junta, which also includes the commanders in chief of the navy, air force and police.

**Police Headquarters Bombed**  
A powerful car-bomb exploded outside the headquarters of Chile's security police early Friday. Reuters reported from Santiago.

The blast blew a hole in the wall of the building, the National Information Center, and shattered windows of surrounding buildings. The police said no one was injured.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Iran Says It Bombed Mill, Base in Iraq

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Iran said its warplanes bombed a steel mill in southern Iraq and a military base in the north of the country Friday, two days after Iraqi planes attacked a large Iranian steel mill near the southwest Iranian city of Ahwaz.

The Iranian news agency, quoting a war communique, said the Iraq steel mill is south of al-Amarah, 186 miles (300 kilometers) southeast of Baghdad, and the military installation is east of Erbil, 192 miles north of the Iraqi capital. It was not clear what factory the news agency was referring to nor whether it was in operation.

Meanwhile, in London, Lloyd's Shipping Intelligence said that a Greek tanker, abandoned by its crew after being hit by a missile on Tuesday, had been forced to head for Iran's Sirri Island. A Lloyd's spokesman said he had no further details of the incident. The tanker had been taken in tow by a tugboat after the missile attack.

### Tunisia Restricts Top Labor Leader

TUNIS (AP) — The government placed Tunisia's top union leader under house arrest on Friday, and union officials reported that three pro-union demonstrators had been killed in recent labor protests.

Government sources said that Habib Achour, 76, secretary-general of the General Union of Tunisian Workers, the country's only authorized labor federation, had been forbidden to have any outside contacts. They said the action was aimed at ending "social agitation and violence."

The government and the union have been locked in an intense power struggle for the last week. Union officials claim the government is trying to replace regional union leaders with people close to official circles. The government contends the union has been infiltrated by Libyan agents.

### Vietnam to Give U.S. More Remains

WASHINGTON (AP) — Hanoi has informed the United States it will soon turn over several additional remains that may be U.S. servicemen, and a team of U.S. experts will be allowed later this month to conduct a search of a B-52 crash site inside Vietnam for remains, the Pentagon said Friday.

In addition Vietnam has agreed to hold another meeting of technical experts from the two countries on Nov. 13 to discuss the continuing search for Americans missing or killed in the Vietnam War.

Richard L. Armitage, the assistant defense secretary for international security affairs, also announced that an army laboratory in Honolulu had identified some more of the remains turned over by the Vietnamese this summer. He also said the Laotian government, which allowed the first excavation of a crash site inside that country in February, has now "agreed in principle" to multiple-site excavations.

### Seoul Blocks Dissidents From Meeting



Kim Dae Jung

SEOUL (AP) — Kim Dae Jung and several other South Korean dissidents were placed under house arrest Friday before they were to attend a meeting of the alleged torture of people held by the government.

Aides to Mr. Kim, a former presidential candidate who is barred from political activity because of a suspended jail sentence for sedition, said he was told that he could not attend such "political" meetings. The hearing was one of a series planned by a human rights organization that was formed Monday.

Mr. Kim serves as an adviser for the group, the Joint Committee Against Torture and Fabricated Conspiracy. It was not immediately known how many dissidents were placed under house arrest.

### Lawmakers Won't Shift on U.S. Budget

WASHINGTON (WP) — Congress has added to the troubles it will face next week in a showdown over balanced-budget legislation as each chamber voted during the past week to stick by its own budget plan. The Senate and House also expanded the size of their already large team of bargainers who earlier had failed to reach agreement.

A House-Senate conference is scheduled to begin work Tuesday on a compromise on the rival measures to force a balanced budget by the end of the decade. But a debt-ceiling extension is attached, which must be passed by next Thursday or Friday to avoid a possible financial default by the government. Because the two measures are linked, a budget compromise must be achieved before the debt ceiling can be raised to prevent a cutoff of the government's line of credit.

Separately, the Senate Finance Committee was told Thursday that because the Treasury has dipped into Social Security long-term trust funds four times in the past two years amid government debt-ceiling problems, the funds may lose as much as \$1.3 billion in interest payments over the next 15 years.

### 24th Game Will Decide Chess Match

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A 14-month duel for the world chess championship ended this weekend with the final game between the champion, Anatoli Karpov, and his challenger, Gary Kasparov.

After 23 games in their second match, the Soviet world champion needs to win the final encounter Saturday with his challenger or surrender the crown he has held for a decade.

Mr. Karpov, 34, trails 12 to 11 and needs to win the game to end the match at 12 to 12 and retain his crown by virtue of being reigning champion. If the two men draw, the 22-year-old challenger will have 12½ points and become the youngest champion. Their first match, which began in September 1984, was canceled after 48 games, 40 of which were drawn.

### For the Record

Spain's air controllers have called a four-day strike for Nov. 13, 14, 15 and 19 for improved working conditions and more pay, the Air Traffic Controllers Confederation said Friday.

New U.S. rules on waste landfills went into effect Friday, and may force the closure of 30 to 40 percent of the dumps. Environmental Protection Agency officials estimated. The rules will monitor underground water sources and require insurance.

Indonesia has warned three foreign journalists about their reporting on the country's armed forces, the military said Friday. The three were Andrée Feillard of Asiaweek, Lincoln Kaye of the Far Eastern Economic Review and Paul Handley, a free-lance writer for the Review. (UPI)

## Anti-Immigration Party Seeks A Seat in Geneva Canton

Reuters

GENEVA — Rightist parties, campaigning against illegal immigrants and the large number of highly paid UN diplomats in Geneva, will be testing what appears to be a surge of support as local elections are held Sunday.

The Vigilance Party, which made an unexpectedly strong showing in parliamentary elections last month, will make its first attempt to capture one of the seven seats of the executive council, which governs the canton of Geneva.

Arnold Schlatter, 69, of the Vigilance Party and a well-known lawyer in Geneva, is one of 11 candidates seeking the seven seats. "Geneva for the Genevans" is the party's slogan, and the platform calls for the expulsion of illegal immigrants and for forbidding any more international organizations from using Geneva as their base.

Anxiety about the number of foreigners in this country of 65 million has risen sharply and is directed at legal workers and seekers of political asylum in addition to clandestine workers.

The Swiss authorities this month

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## CIA Believes Defection Was Real; White House Suspects It Was a Plant

By Stephen Engelberg  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The U.S. government is divided over whether Vitaly Yurchenko was a genuine defector or an agent planted as part of a Soviet play, according to officials in the Reagan administration.

The officials said the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Council staff were split not only over the intentions of Mr. Yurchenko, but also over the value of the information he provided.

The prevailing view in the CIA is that Mr. Yurchenko was a valuable catch, officials said. The agency told Congress that he provided significant information about Soviet intelligence practices before he decided to go home.

Officials said the CIA would now try to check whether Mr. Yurchenko's information could be verified.

At the White House, staff members of the National Security Council are said to believe that his revelations have proved of minimal use. These officials see this as evidence that the man identified as a deputy director of

the KGB's North American operations may well have been planted.

"This whole thing was very good theater," a White House official said. "And to me, theater is something that is staged."

In an interview Wednesday, President Ronald Reagan appeared to share the views of members of his National Security Council staff. He said there was a suspicion that Moscow had staged the Yurchenko affair as well as two other incidents in which Soviet citizens seemed eager to defect and then changed their minds.

Mr. Reagan also said that Mr. Yurchenko had provided little of value, thus contradicting statements made by William J. Casey, the director of the CIA, to members of congressional intelligence committees.

If the CIA eventually concludes that the KGB man provided nothing new, this would undermine the theory that he was a genuine defector.

Senator William S. Cohen, a Republican of Maine and a member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, was one of several senators who ex-

pressed doubts about Mr. Yurchenko's legitimacy.

"We were told it was very important information," the senator said. "The agency believed he was valid and the information they were receiving was very important. We have said go back and re-examine it in retrospect and see whether it was really important."

Another committee member, Senator Patrick J. Leahy, a Democrat of Vermont, believes Mr. Yurchenko was planted.

The committee chairman, David F. Durenberger, a Republican of Minnesota, acknowledged the possibility, but maintained that "there is more reason to believe this was a person with a problem."

Those who doubt Mr. Yurchenko's legitimate defection have noted that he provided details about agents no longer of any use to the Soviet Union.

Other sources in the administration and Congress said Mr. Yurchenko had provided leads that, if verified, were more than historical.

"What you see in the public domain," an official said, "is nothing."



President Ronald Reagan gesturing during a meeting with Soviet experts at the White House. At left are Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Nina Turmarkin. The others present at the meeting are Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, Richard Pipes and Robert Gates, deputy director of intelligence of the Central Intelligence Agency.

## Book by Gorbachev Being Rushed to U.S. Stores

By Herbert Mitgang  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — On the eve of the summit meeting with President Ronald Reagan, a New York publisher is bringing out a book that identifies Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, as its author and has the copyright in his name.

In it, Mr. Gorbachev gives his views on the Strategic Defense Initiative and on other arms issues on the agenda of the Nov. 19-20 meeting in Geneva.

The book, which is being published in English next week by the New York firm of Richardson & Stearns, an independent American publishing company, is called "A Time for Peace." The firm said that negotiations for the book, which has not been published in the Soviet Union, were completed in September in Moscow.

An advance copy of the galley shows that most of the book consists of Mr. Gorbachev's speeches and statements this year. But it also

includes unpublished material in Mr. Gorbachev's introduction and in the biographical section, according to Stewart Richardson, the company president.

The new material includes the following passage, which Mr. Richardson said was added in recent days:

"Peace is the most important goal of the Communist Party and the Soviet State. This is demonstrated by Mikhail Gorbachev's announcement, in the name of the Soviet leadership and people, that it will never originate war in the Soviet Union and the Soviet State will never start a war."

Several of Mr. Gorbachev's speeches and statements, Mr. Richardson said, "have been revised, mainly by shortening for the sake of clarity and readability, by Mr. Gorbachev himself, according to information we have received in the last few weeks."

The Gorbachev contract was signed in Moscow by Mr. Richardson

and Alexei Pushkov, president of the Novosti Press Agency Publishing House.

Mr. Richardson said that he negotiated the book on his own without talking to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow or to American officials in Washington. Michael Guest, a member of the White House press office, said the White House was unaware of the Gorbachev book.

In an introduction to the book, dated Oct. 1, 1985, Mr. Gorbachev writes: "The Soviet Union has pledged not to deploy weapons in space if other nations do not do so. We shall not conduct nuclear tests and explosions if the United States joins the moratorium we have declared. We would like this moratorium to be the first step on the road towards reducing and eventually eliminating nuclear weapons."

Mr. Gorbachev added: "I would consider my aim achieved if the American reader gains a better understanding of our plans and intentions, and if he feels our desire for peace and cooperation. I sincerely

wish my American readers prosperity and a peaceful future!"

Asked if the book might be considered as propaganda for the Soviet Union and its leader, Mr. Richardson said:

"My answer is that it's important that the head of the Soviet Union, who will be speaking at the summit, be understood. We will have to deal with him for a long time and we had better know what he is saying and thinking."

The book, priced at \$15.95, has a first printing of 25,000 copies and is to be rushed to bookstores before the summit meeting.

A clause in the contract says that Mr. Gorbachev will receive a royalty of 15 percent of the retail price of the book in American dollars. Mr. Richardson said that Mr. Gorbachev did not receive an advance. Under the terms of the contract, any royalties will be paid to Soviet Life magazine in Washington.

This is not the only book about a Soviet leader published by an American firm. In 1978, Leonid I.



Mikhail S. Gorbachev

## Soviet Said to Join West Against UNESCO Head

(Continued from Page 1)

lose credibility with the rest of the world.

Recently, Western diplomats at the Sofia conference have become concerned that Mr. M'bow may be planning to seek a third seven-year term in office after 1987, and is seeking support to that end from African and other Third World nations.

In the past few days, he has maneuvered to place African allies on UNESCO's 50-nation executive board, which screens candidates for the director-general's job.

Western nations, which are critical of the way Mr. M'bow runs UNESCO, strongly oppose giving him a third term as director-general, a post in which he has already served 11 years. On Friday, France's delegate to UNESCO, Gisèle Halimi, said her government was "completely against" another

term for Mr. M'bow, who will be 66 in 1987.

The UNESCO conference was attended by more than 2,000 delegates from 152 nations. It was to wind up Saturday after resolving many of the problems created by the U.S. withdrawal and attempting to agree on further reforms demanded by Britain. The British have threatened to leave at the end of this year unless UNESCO accepts more changes.

Many other Western countries have warned that they will reconsider their membership in UNESCO if further reforms were not agreed at the Sofia meeting.

On Thursday, a government source in London said that little had emerged so far from the Sofia conference to persuade the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to reverse its decision of principle to leave UNESCO.

At the start of the general conference, Britain's overseas development minister, Timothy Raison, warned that "without thoroughgoing and comprehensive reform our decision to withdraw will be confirmed."

Much of the general conference has been taken up with strident criticism of the U.S. withdrawal by the Soviet Union and its Third World allies, coupled with attempts to punish the United States for leaving.

However, the conference finally rejected an attempt by these countries to close the diplomatic observer mission the United States established at UNESCO after it withdrew.

## AMERICAN TOPICS



A view of the mansion in central Washington that the Peruvian government is selling. The estimated price, including the 26-acre embassy estate, is \$10 million.

### British Flub Facts About an Ex-Colony

Last Sunday, heralding the Washington visit of Prince Charles and Diana, princess of Wales, the British Tourist Authority produced a slick, 116-page magazine on the "Treasure Houses of Britain" that was inserted in The Washington Post.

In the magazine was "A Royal Message" over the signatures of Charles and Diana. It began with a sentence containing no fewer than three errors: "Two hundred years ago, John Adams, later to be the United States' third president, was appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James."

Adams, of course, was the second president. The United States had no ambassadors for more than a century after independence; its highest-ranking diplomats held the title of minister until the first ambassadors, to Britain, France, Germany and Italy, were appointed in 1793. And the British themselves are sticklers about spelling it St. James's.

acre, which is roughly the market price.

The Screen Actors Guild, citing "the lack of a clear and consistent medical opinion" on how acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, is transmitted, has declared that actors must be told before they are hired if they will be required to perform "open-mouth" kissing scenes. If such notice is not given, the guild said, an actor can refuse to perform such a scene and still finish the production at full pay. Producers are disputing the guild stand, contending that it has no medical or legal basis.

The prosperous Beverly Hills High School, alma mater of such film stars as Jackie Cooper, Mickey Rooney, Rhonda Fleming and Richard Dreyfuss, has an oil well on its grounds that nets nearly \$1 million a year for a school district budget of \$26 million. Asked whether the oil well does not bear out the adage that "the rich get richer," Walther Puffer, an assistant superintendent, said equally, "I think every school ought to have one, and every school administrator."

### Short Takes

The New York City subway system paid \$4.5 million over the past 12 years to apply a fire retardant to 3.9 million track ties, only to discover that the substance burns readily and emits thick smoke, according to District Attorney Elizabeth Holtzman of Brooklyn. The transit authority now has discontinued use of the chemical, triphenyl phosphate. David Feoley, a vice president of the authority, said that in any case the substance no longer posed a fire hazard: It washes away within a year of its application.

Of Rhode Island's 1,214 square miles (3,148 square kilometers), only 47 are still under cultivation. To protect the last vestiges of the tiny state's rural character, its taxpayers are buying the development rights of "willing farmers." That means the land can never be used for any purpose other than farming. The current rate is \$3,000 an

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGGINS

## Duarte's Daughter Praised Guerrillas In Rebel Taping, She Said She Admired Their 'Solidarity'

By Marlene Simons  
New York Times Service  
SAN SALVADOR — Salvadoran guerrillas have made public a tape recording in which the daughter of President José Napoleón Duarte, held hostage by the rebels for 44 days, said she came around to a different view of the rebels during her captivity.

"My opinion has changed," Inés Guadalupe Duarte Durán said, referring to the members of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front. "It was completely different. Now I have lived with them, I have seen how they live, the union among them, the solidarity. And really, from what I have seen, they fight with conviction and a high morale."

Mrs. Duarte Durán made the comment, along with others favorable to the guerrillas, in a tape-recorded interview with a rebel before her release.

A copy of the tape was made available to reporters and also broadcast on Wednesday on Venceremos, a guerrilla radio station.

Government officials and members of the Duarte family are known to be concerned about her opinions about the rebels.

According to Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas of San Salvador, who was present at her release, Mrs. Duarte Durán "warmly embraced" her captors before leaving them.

President Duarte has said that he and his daughter have been receiving treatment together from psychologists from the United States.



President José Napoleón Duarte with his daughter, Inés Guadalupe Duarte Durán, during their visit to Washington.

He said the rebels had tried to turn his daughter against him.

The kidnappers "tried to destroy the bond between her and myself, but they did not achieve this," Mr. Duarte said. His daughter, he said, was "returning to normalcy little by little."

Mr. Duarte also said last week that his daughter was showing symptoms of what is known as the Stockholm syndrome, a tendency of some hostages to sympathize with their captors because of dependency on them and the pressures of confinement.

The president and government officials have also expressed concern about the fate of the diary Mrs. Duarte Durán wrote during her captivity. Mr. Duarte said that

before her release her captors took it away from her.

"I imagine that they are going to try to exploit some of her thoughts," said the minister of information, Julio Rey Prendes.

Asked about the rebel interview with Mrs. Duarte Durán, Mr. Rey Prendes said: "When you tell a kidnapped person that she will be released, but has to make a declaration, I think that anyone will say anything."

Mrs. Duarte Durán, 35, and a companion, Ana Cecilia Villeda, 23, were kidnapped Sept. 10 and freed Oct. 24 after the government released 22 political prisoners and permitted about 100 wounded rebels to leave the country for medical treatment.

## M-19 Is Finished, Analysts Assert

BOGOTÁ — The army assault that ended the guerrilla occupation of the Justice Ministry dealt a fatal blow to M-19's top leadership and was a major setback for the peace process in Colombia, sources said Friday.

"You could say it was the last spectacular action of a movement which has come to the end of its road," a diplomat said. "M-19 has ceased to exist as a structured guerrilla group."

Five top leaders of M-19 died in the siege. None of the more than 40 guerrillas inside survived. "In a suicidal game, M-19 played its last card and lost," the newspaper El Tiempo, wrote.

M-19, Colombia's most active guerrilla group in the past five years, gained notoriety in 1980 when it held 12 ambassadors hostage for two months inside the Dominican Republic Embassy. M-19 diplomats say, has been growing weaker since the death in 1983 of the movement's founder, Jaime Betancur, a law professor and brother of the president. He is freed Dec. 7, 1983.

March 28, 1984 — The government signs a cease-fire accord with the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces, the largest rebel group.

Aug. 10, 1984 — President Betancur installs a commission to begin negotiating a truce with M-19 and the Popular Liberation Army, another guerrilla group.

Aug. 23, 1984 — The Popular Liberation Army and the Workers Self-Defense Force sign the truce.

Aug. 24, 1984 — M-19 signs a cease-fire.

June 1985 — M-19 breaks the truce, accusing President Betancur of not delivering on social reforms.

## Major Actions of the M-19 Guerrillas

Following is a chronology of the major guerrilla activities of the M-19 movement:

Feb. 27, 1980 — Guerrillas of M-19 seize 16 ambassadors and 36 others at a reception at the residence of the Dominican Republic's ambassador. They demand \$50 million in ransom and the release of 311 leftists but settle for a promise that observers will monitor trials and detentions, and, for themselves, passage to Cuba.

Jan. 19, 1981 — M-19 abducts Chester A. Bitterman 3d, 28, an American linguist and lay missionary, accusing him of being a CIA spy. He is killed on March 7.

July 20, 1981 — Two days before the expiration of a four-month amnesty offer by President Julio César Turbay Ayala, M-19 guerrillas fire three training mortar shells into the grounds of the presidential palace. Only 20 rebels respond to the amnesty.

Jan. 7, 1982 — M-19 guerrillas hijack a Colombian airliner on a flight from Bogotá and force it to fly to another city in Colombia.

Aug. 7, 1982 — Belisario Betancur is inaugurated as president and later signs an amnesty. By December 60 rebels are freed from prisons.

Nov. 22, 1983 — National Liberation Army guerrillas seize Jaime Betancur, a law professor and brother of the president. He is freed Dec. 7, 1983.

March 28, 1984 — The government signs a cease-fire accord with the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces, the largest rebel group.

Aug. 10, 1984 — President Betancur installs a commission to begin negotiating a truce with M-19 and the Popular Liberation Army, another guerrilla group.

Aug. 23, 1984 — The Popular Liberation Army and the Workers Self-Defense Force sign the truce.

Aug. 24, 1984 — M-19 signs a cease-fire.

June 1985 — M-19 breaks the truce, accusing President Betancur of not delivering on social reforms.

## Siege Ends In Bogotá; 92 Killed

(Continued from Page 1)

night, he accepted responsibility for launching the army assault.

During the siege, Mr. Betancur promised the rebels only that they would not be killed and that they would get a fair trial if they surrendered.

Details of about how the rebels and their hostages died remained sketchy Friday, but it was widely reported that most had died during the army's final assault.

The police said 17 rebels had been found dead in a bathroom on the third floor of the building. There were unconfirmed reports the guerrillas had killed themselves in a suicide pact during the final troop assault, but police officials refused to speculate about that.

An officer who commanded the assault, Colonel Alfonso Pizaras, said the guerrillas had been "annihilated" by the attack.

Radio stations reported that Andres Almarales, a leader of the rebel unit, was among those killed. The rebels are part of the group M-19, or the April 19 Movement, which takes its name from the date of a presidential 1970 election it claims was fraudulent. The group is said to number about 8,000.

[Reuters, quoting soldiers and surviving hostages, said the dead guerrillas included the chief of the operation, Luis Otero, his second-in-command, Mr. Almarales, and a woman, Vera Grabe.

[Soldiers said Ms. Grabe, who carried a submachine gun with two smaller submachine guns strapped to her shoulders, two pistols at her hips, and loaded down with spare cartridges, had played a large role in warding off two previous army assaults on the building.]

President Betancur suggested in his address that the rebels had been connected to drug traffickers because they destroyed files that included cases of suspects the United States is seeking to extradite. He has repeatedly linked the country's leftist rebels to drug trafficking.

"I personally took all the decisions, gave the respective orders to find a solution within the law," the president said, adding that ordering the assault was difficult knowing so many lives were at stake.

Authorities said that the army freed scores of hostages in an assault Wednesday but that fires set by the guerrillas kept troops from reaching the ministry's upper floors, where the rebels were.

In another assault Thursday morning, soldiers breached the building and freed up to 48 hostages still inside, radio reporters at the scene said.

Jorge Antonio Reina, a driver for the court who was held hostage, told radio station Caracol that he saw M-19 guerrillas kill four judges, including Magistrate Manuel Gaona Cruz.

Table clock "Colonna Bulgari", solid silver.

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## Death Toll Put at 42 as Mid-Atlantic Mops Up

By Robert D. McFadden  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Floodwaters have killed at least 42 persons and left scores of others missing in the Middle Atlantic region this week.

On Thursday, waters surged into Washington; Richmond, Virginia, and other cities and towns along a half-dozen major rivers.

Farther upstream, thousands of flood survivors surveyed lost homes and businesses, fouled water supplies, waterborne health hazards, closed shipping routes and other problems.

Damage in Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland was estimated at \$350 million.

The four days of heavy rain, which ended Wednesday, pushed rivers in some areas to their highest crests in more than a century. About 20,000 people were evacuated. As the Appalachian rivers were receding Thursday, the floodwaters rolled downstream, laying siege to new targets.

[President Ronald Reagan declared eight West Virginia counties eligible for federal disaster aid Thursday night, and Pennsylvania Governor Richard L. Thornburgh said he probably would request a similar declaration. United Press International reported.]

[The floods killed at least 20 people in Virginia, 20 in West Virginia and one each in Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Associated Press reported.]

The James River, cresting 34 feet above flood stage, surged Thursday onto the cobbled streets of downtown Richmond and turned many low-lying parts of the city into a lake, disrupting commerce and travel.

Virginia officials said nearly 900 roads and 30 bridges had been knocked out statewide.

In Washington, spillover from the Potomac River covered the historic Georgetown section by several feet as merchants sandbagged fashionable shops and carried expensive merchandise to safer ground.

The Washington Monument and the Lincoln and Jefferson memorials were closed, a National Park Service spokesman said, not because they were in any danger but to protect tourists.

Some small riverfront towns in West Virginia's Grant and Pendleton counties were reported to have been washed away.

Several other communities in that state remained isolated, and Governor Arch A. Moore Jr. appealed for federal aid for towns with dwindling supplies of food, medical supplies and safe drinking water. National guardsmen stood watch in Marlinton, Grantsville and Petersburg after looting was reported.

In Pittsburgh, federal officials closed the Monongahela River to navigation while they searched for as many as 29 submerged barges that may have been sunk in the floods.



# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Lift-Off for Eureka

It is not often that a building stone for Europe is dropped into place so quickly. Ministers from 18 European countries—the whole of Western Europe plus Turkey—acted with commendable speed in Hannover on Tuesday and Wednesday when they cleared the way for implementing the first 10 projects of Eureka, the European scheme for high-technology cooperation that borrows its name from Archimedes and stands for European Research Coordination Agency.

The idea of Eureka is only six months old. It was put forward hurriedly by France last April as a defensive reaction to President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. At the time it was little more than a general concept, not yet either fully elaborated or negotiated with potential partners. French officials, while stressing its civilian character and saying it was not meant as an alternative to the SDI, conceded that their purpose in rushing it out was to prevent the SDI from being the only project under discussion for international high-tech cooperation.

More recently, the anti-SDI aspect of the project has largely been lost, although in West Germany it continues to be debated in those terms. Eureka's most fervent advocate there is Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the foremost opponent of the SDI in the government. Chancellor Helmut Kohl, an SDI backer, remains skeptical. The conviction has been gaining ground that Eureka has become a viable framework to help harness Western Europe's high-tech potential for civilian and commercial purposes, with possible military fallout later regardless of the future of the SDI. At least two leading companies—Matra of France and Fiat of Italy—are listed among participants in the first adopted Eureka projects, while being on record also as wanting to contribute to the SDI. The British government, which is committed to the SDI, has now given cautious support also to Eureka.

In Hannover, Britain and West Germany made the launching of Eureka possible by dropping their past opposition to state subsidies to the participating companies and research institutes. They did not name the sums they are willing to contribute, however. One of the many remaining uncertainties lies in the fact that even the most supportive governments are not willing to commit large new financial means for Eureka but are falling back on funds previously appropriated for other research and industrial projects.

Other basic difficulties also remain. But there is little doubt that Eureka, as a scheme for enabling Western Europe to enhance cooperation, has taken on a life of its own.

It is a stimulus for industrial cooperation in traditional fields as well. In a spectacular move, President François Mitterrand declared in Bonn on Friday that France would join Britain, West Germany, Italy and Spain in building a European fighter plane that the French had opposed. The impression in Bonn and Paris was that the French reversal responded to the decision of the British and West Germans to help finance Eureka.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## Alfonsín Needs Friends

President Raúl Alfonsín fell short of a sweeping vote of confidence in Argentina's midterm elections, but his democratic cause gained, while the most backward-looking Peronists lost ground. Still, friends of freedom can scarcely afford to relax. The foreign debt problem remains dangerous and Washington's help on this issue remains essential.

Just getting to the election was a milestone. It has been 30 years since any constitutional government lasted long enough to reach a midterm vote. Politics in Argentina continues to be a rough sport, peopled with demagogic Peronists and undemocratic generals. President Alfonsín has rebuilt his traditionally middle-class Radical Party into a national coalition. He has insisted on legal accountability for leaders from the lawless past. And he has aggressively challenged the hyperinflation that has repeatedly undermined politics.

His greatest success has been on the political front. For the second time now, his Radicals have outpolled the once-invincible Peronists. And this time Peronism's least democratic

faction, built around ultranationalists and labor bosses, was thoroughly repudiated.

His legal and economic initiatives have had a rougher time. Rightist terrorists are trying to block the pending verdicts in the junta trials. Unable to count on judges mostly appointed by the military to detain the terror suspects, he was forced to declare a state of siege a few days before the voting. His original economic program was derailed largely by resistance from the Peronist labor hierarchy. He was forced to drastic IMF-style austerity, which has sharply reduced inflation—but also real income. That probably cost the Radicals some votes.

Mr. Alfonsín has gained a little breathing room, but he remains in a tight spot. He has pushed back the ultranationalists, but he still faces the crushing foreign debt. He has confronted but not yet vanquished terrorism, even with a worrisome state of siege. To complete the democratization of Argentina he will need a lot more help from his friends, starting with significant financial relief from Washington.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Doing Right by Medvid

Miroslav Medvid, a Soviet sailor, jumped ship in New Orleans. Sailors do that fairly often, and most are not allowed to stay. But because he was jumping from a Soviet ship, the possibility arose that this seaman was a defector fleeing for a political reason. In those circumstances U.S. law, official policy and public opinion afforded him special opportunity to stay. Unfortunately, the Immigration and Naturalization Service did not give him a reasonable chance to indicate his preference.

As it happened, in the resulting uproar over the forcible return of a struggling seaman to a Soviet ship, the State Department got into the act. It removed him from the ship, conducted overnight political and medical interviews, ascertained to its satisfaction that he wanted to go back and marked the case closed.

What we suspect happened is that, having been returned to his ship the first time, the sailor was, if not drugged then perhaps threatened in a way that made him tell the Americans on the second go-around that he was not seeking asylum. Suspecting as much, however,

the Americans still could not find grounds for detaining him against his expressed will.

The way the State Department handled the Medvid case was instantly tested in the federal courts, which declined to uphold the attempt to reclaim him for yet a third round of questioning. Legal remedies failing, some of those embracing his cause next went to the Senate, whose Agriculture Committee issued a subpoena for Mr. Medvid. But enforcing such a subpoena is going to be extremely complicated within the confines of American law.

The appearance is that Soviet power is being exerted cruelly on a young man who has committed no known offense. It is a case bound to trouble any conscientious person. The immigration officials did damage to a vulnerable individual in the first set of interviews. It is thin consolation that political authorities did what they could to erase that damage in the second set. Given the importance of trying to do right by this young man, the uphill effort to conduct a third set is worth making.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Little to Sign at the Summit?

The message which George Shultz has brought back from Moscow [is that] it will be tough going in Geneva. Not only do "very serious" differences exist across the negotiating spectrum, but he had a "very vigorous" discussion, i.e. a shouting match, with the

Soviet leader. It seems clearer than ever that there will be no arms control agreement ready for signature. Unless there is some astonishing turnaround in the Politburo's thinking not much else will be signed either. Sensibly, Mr. Shultz has observed that life will not come to an end in the middle of November.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

### FROM OUR NOV. 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Riots Erupt at Welsh Collieries**  
LONDON—There were furious riots in parts of the South Wales collieries [on Nov. 8], fresh attempts being made by the strike to capture the power of the Glamorgan colliery and to prevent the manager and his staff keeping the pumps going. Fierce baton charges were made by police. Violent disorders also occurred at other collieries. A "Morning Leader" correspondent in Tonypandy wrote: "I have seen street rioting in many European cities, but I have never seen anything like the unbridled disorder here. The market square looks as though it had been through a bombardment." In Cwmbach, the fire hose was first tried on the rioters, but this proved ineffective and the police resorted to their truncheons, the strikers being beaten back to a canal, into which nearly a hundred fell, including women and children.

**1935: U.S. Business Activity Surges**  
NEW YORK—Business conditions in all sections of the United States are definitely better than at any time since 1932, with every indication that the trend will continue upward, according to production indices made public [on Nov. 8]. Private industry re-employed 427,000 during September. This is the most important increase since 1933. The upward trend gauges show increased business activity, especially in the central industrial section where the heavy goods industries are situated. Treasury income tax figures show that many businesses began earning profits again during 1933. Pacific Coast, Gulf and Atlantic ports report increased shipping business. The farm belt in the Middle West and South West has recovered from the drought and the dust storms. Prices are high and crops are good.

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## Real Englishmen Come in Clashing Colors

By Flora Lewis

LONDON—Western Europe is coming to face a problem of national identity new to the modern age. It has to do with the arrival of huge numbers of migrant workers in the last quarter century. By now, some of them have settled down and have no intention of leaving. The rising generation of their children hold citizenship in their new homes by right of birth.

This is creating problems of assimilation and community frictions that Americans know well but that challenge basic assumptions of old European nations about who they are. It may be the ironic revenge of colonialism. Europeans who were quite content to run other societies in Africa and Asia are finding it hard to deal with what they consider exotic aliens in their own countries.

Are young West Indian blacks who riot in Tottenham and Brixton as English as the football hooligans of Liverpool? Does the symbolic notion of France include North Africans who cluster around Montmartre in Paris and what is called the Casbah of Marseilles? Are Turkish youths in Munich and Rotterdam as fully German or Dutch as their neighbors?

Only in France, so far, is the question being put in this harsh, emotional way, and it is going to be an issue in next spring's elections there. But it is looming ahead for much of Western Europe, especially as hopes recede for an encompassing European identity to absorb old nationalisms in an integrated European Community.

In Britain, at this stage, it is seen as a problem of law and order. Government officials deny that "inner city" riots are clearly linked to high un-

employment and urban decay. Opposition politicians insist that the connection is obvious, that unrest is scarcely surprising among youths with little prospect of ever getting a job and moving into the mainstream. Race is evidently a factor.

For now, the riots seem to have been a political ploy for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Upheaval upsets the British and they tend to see the Tory party as the most determined to restore order. Home Secretary Douglas Hurd is aware, though, that it will not be easy and requires a better effort at multiracial conciliation.

Senior British officials show gratitude to the Reverend Jesse Jackson because, when he was here for an anti-apartheid demonstration recently, he publicly urged more blacks to join the police force. There are no visible blacks to join the police force. There are no visible blacks to join the police force. There are no visible blacks to join the police force.

The importance of the change of faces in American television and advertising generally in the last generation is highlighted by the contrast here. Americans see every day that a face can be Oriental or black or brown and still be undoubtedly American. Britons have come, although often grudgingly, to accept a lot of accents as English, but not a lot of looks.

There seem to be many more punks in London than in any Continental city. They go to great

lengths to look different from the throng and to call attention to themselves. Although they sometimes dress aggressively, they tend to be a peaceable, even a passive group, but they are making clear that they do not belong to the world of other people. They, too, are on the fringe.

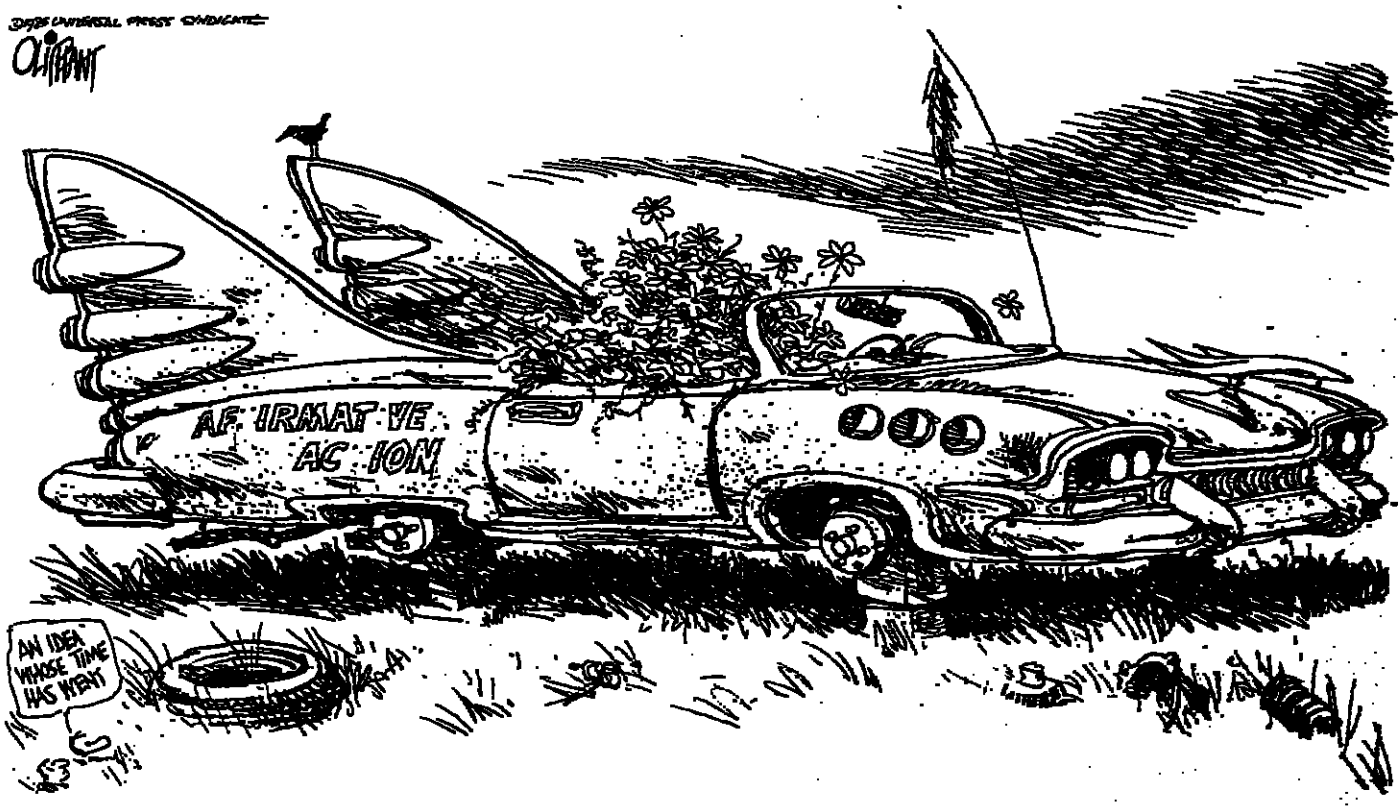
These are more than passing problems and facts. They signal the onset of deep social changes in a society that clings to the reassuring weight of the past. Even socialists say they are particularly glad of the role of the royal family in this period, because as head of the whole Commonwealth it brings a certain cohesive force.

But some in Britain also regret the failure to have moved more energetically with positive measures against racial barriers. Sermons obviously are not enough, although the British and the French see themselves as especially tolerant societies. Legislation and affirmative action are necessary tools to overcome the blockage.

Racism, which many Europeans thought was a peculiar fault of Americans, has developed in countries that believed they were above it. These countries often failed to notice that they took national identity as one race for granted.

The United States has not solved its own problems, but it has surrounded the biggest hurdle of ugly habit. How much that has helped to sustain America's vitality should be remembered when arguments are made to abandon affirmative action now. America has gained a lead, and it is beginning to inspire Europeans who see the same problems ahead for themselves.

The New York Times.



## Some Americans Still Need Affirmative Action

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—One of America's acute problems, by anyone's reckoning, is the existence of a black underclass: underemployed, locked into deteriorating neighborhoods and bad schools. The whole society's health depends on breaking the cycle of deprivation. It is a matter not only of justice but of the majority's urgent self-interest.

Most Americans understand all that. For a generation there has been a national consensus in favor of action to undo centuries of discrimination, to help deprived blacks onto the economic ladder. A poll two months ago showed more support than ever for affirmative action programs in jobs and education.

But the attorney general of the United States is not part of that consensus. For years now Ed Meese and the Justice Department's civil rights chief, William Bradford Reynolds, have been working with zealous ferocity to sabotage the

country's civil rights laws—to abandon the whole effort at healing the wounds in American society.

Brad Reynolds was honored Wednesday night at a dinner in Washington. Some 500 "conservatives" paid tribute to him, led by Attorney General Meese. The dinner was the perfect symbol of what has happened to conservatism in America. A political philosophy that used to be devoted to conserving institutions and knitting society together has fallen into the hands of people who divide and wreck.

The extreme views of Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Meese have repeatedly put President Reagan in awkward political tangles, from which he has had to be rescued by conservatives of the old variety, pragmatists interested not in ideology but in keeping the system functioning.

The Voting Rights Act was a tell-

ing example. In 1981 the House passed a bill to renew this most basic legislation. The vote was 389 to 24. Mr. Reagan was ready to endorse the bill, but Brad Reynolds stepped in and denounced it.

The next spring, as obstruction of voting rights legislation became a political embarrassment, Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole rescued the administration. He proposed a version close to the House bill, and the Senate overwhelmingly passed it. To the last minute Mr. Reynolds worked to block it. But when the bill passed, Mr. Reagan hailed it.

Then there was the episode of tax exemptions for racist schools. Mr. Reynolds tried to slip that through without review in Congress or the courts. Congress was outraged, and the Supreme Court dismissed the Reynolds position by an 8-1 vote.

Right now Messrs. Reynolds and

Meese are trying to wreck the 20-year-old federal policy of requiring government contractors to set goals for hiring minorities and women. What bothers the two men is plain: The policy works. It has actually brought some blacks into the economic system—police officers in Indianapolis, for example.

This time the pragmatic conservatives are trying to stop the Reynolds-Meese zealotry at an early stage, before it becomes policy and has to be undone. The opponents include Mr. Dole, House Minority Leader Robert Michel, seven cabinet members and the National Association of Manufacturers.

There is no clearer contrast of old and new conservatism than in the domain of civil rights—or of old and new Republicanism. What used to be the party of Lincoln is now, to a significant extent, a party for Brad Reynolds.

The New York Times.

## The Sailor Who Went Swimming

By Mary McGrory

WASHINGTON—Miroslav Medvid, a 22-year-old Soviet seaman, jumped into the Mississippi River twice. But that was not enough to convince the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service that he wanted to defect—that he wanted, as he is quoted at one point as saying, to "live in an honest country."

Although his actions were eloquent, Mr. Medvid speaks no English, and he was unable to jump the language barrier into the freedom he may well have been seeking.

The INS is, by reputation, no ornament to the federal service. Its reflex of turning back political refugees from El Salvador and other Latin American countries has been fine-tuned to the point of farce. So the INS took Mr. Medvid back to his ship, and he tried again to communicate by jumping out of their boat.

Too late, the State Department entered the picture, instituted proper procedures, filled out the forms and accepted Mr. Medvid's word that he wanted to go home. U.S. doctors noted a cut on his arm, which the ship's captain said was self-inflicted, but they were satisfied with Mr. Medvid's declaration that he did not know if he had tried to commit suicide.

The bureaucratic explanation was that the young seaman had not asked for "formal asylum." Of course he didn't. Asylum in Russia means an insane asylum. It is a place where those who denounce the Soviet regime are drugged and abused on the grounds that anyone unhappy with life in a socialist paradise is demented. We can only imagine the tortures he is enduring on board and the hell that awaits him in home port.

He might have been better off if he had simply told the State Department that he was homesick. A 19-year-old Soviet soldier in Afghanistan named Alexander Sukhanov took refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Kabul. He did not want to go to the



United States, although he was promised asylum, presumably in terms that did not terrify him. He said he wanted to be in Moscow.

He may survive. At least the Soviet ambassador who took him away declared that his wish would be granted. Although the Kremlin certainly does not want its soldiers applying for home leave through the U.S. Embassy, Mr. Sukhanov's crime was so much less than it could have been (he might have said he wished to declaim on Soviet atrocities in Afghanistan) that they may let him off.

Does Mr. Medvid's wretched experience mean that INS guards should be required to learn Russian? Probably not. But they ought to be told at least that certain types of body language are compelling. They should consider that a man who jumps into the water twice is not just interested in swimming. They might recall that U.S. policy is to welcome people seeking refuge from communism.

Perhaps immigration officers who fish Soviets out of the water should be instructed to call some higher authority before returning would-be refugees to their owners.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### World Law and Order

By what dictatorial fiat does President Reagan decide, without debate in Congress, to withdraw the United States from the jurisdiction of the World Court? If the American nation truly believes in law and order, it must promote a greater degree of international law, not sabotage it.

THOMAS J. MIGLAUTSCH.

Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

### Tension Has Real Causes

I was shocked by George F. Kennan's comments in "The Main Summit Business Is Arms Control" (Nov. 4). He recommends that at the Geneva summit President Reagan should avoid linkage between arms control and the actual causes of international tension, namely, Soviet military involvements and human rights abuses. Just such a no-linkage approach was taken by leading European powers in the mid-1930s at a time when Hitler could still have been thwarted.

After World War II, the Soviet

Union used military might to impose Communist tyranny on half of Europe. Today it has military involvements not only in Afghanistan but also, through its Cuban mercenaries, in Africa and Central America. And the Soviets and the European governments under their control ignore the human rights records that they themselves signed in Helsinki.

Without a real change in Soviet foreign policy, would not an arms control agreement be just another scrap of waste paper?

VINTILA BRATIANU,

Paris.

### After the Tunis Raid

Regarding "An Erratic United States Hurts Its Allies" (Oct. 28):

Willett Weeks's comment on the Tunis air raid came as quite a relief. He expresses the view of the typical American worker in the field, so different from the opinion of official Washington and the American public at home. Israelis may have the right to encourage anti-Semitism, but does

## Terrorism: A Case for New Rules

By Raymond Price

WASHINGTON—"World peace through law" ranks with faith, hope and charity as an expression of Western virtue. But 10 priests singing psalms and 20 lawyers ranting the constitution are no match for one terrorist with a machine gun and a sack of hand grenades. Anyone who acts as if they were is going to lose.

In the tense drama surrounding the capture of the Achille Lauro hijackers, Egypt and Italy followed national interest, not law. Each government

### Cherished concepts of law have to be junked.

had what it considered bigger fish to fry than the terrorist leader, Mohammed Abbas. Each was driven by fear. And each, in the final analysis, was more fearful of offending Yasser Arafat than the United States.

With regard to short-term costs and benefits, each may have calculated correctly. But the affair has long-term lessons for any nation serious about combating terrorism.

Ways must be found to insulate the war against terrorism from the internal politics of individual nations. And the risk of terrorist counter-reprisals needs to be spread.

Americans, meanwhile, must come to grips with the need, in dealing with international terrorism, to junk some cherished concepts of law.

Today's terrorism is distinguished from other forms of violence by its political nature, its networks of organization and support and the capacious ways it selects innocent victims. Terrorism occupies a gray area between crime and war. It has aspects of both. But the terrorist underground is a more elusive target than a uniformed army, and the ordinary strictures of criminal and international law are wholly inadequate to deal with terrorist organizations.

In war you don't insist on reading the Miranda rights to the members of an enemy unit before lobbing artillery shells at them. You don't agonize over the admissibility of evidence before acting on intelligence information about enemy movements.

There is need for laws and new legal institutions specifically designed for the war on terrorism, and also for a return to the use of extra-legal procedures. The rush to purity in which the CIA's covert action capabilities were gutted in the 1970s was an open invitation to terrorism. The United States must be able to deal with terrorists as brutally and as decisively as they deal with it.

Terrorists should be given a swift death penalty, not in vengeance but as prevention, to avert another incident demanding their release. By the same token, the world's nations should round up their convicted terrorists, hold them under international auspices and let it be known that terrorist acts to secure their release will result in their immediate execution. Make the terrorists themselves hostages against terrorism.

Together with any other nation willing to join in two or three would be enough to start the United States should take the lead in establishing a new international tribunal. It should be a Terrorist Court, with only this as its jurisdiction, to which cases could be referred by sovereign governments, whether among the court's founders or not. It should be empowered to impose the death penalty—and only the death penalty—for complicity in a terrorist act.

Such a court would put an international imprimatur on the war against terrorism; insulate individual governments from the political and diplomatic backlash they fear from those sympathetic to terrorists; provide an alternative that makes it unnecessary to keep convicted terrorists in prison; spread the risk of reprisal.

But law alone is not enough. Anyone tempted to join the terrorist underground should be on notice that enlisting is his own death warrant, exercisable wherever he is caught.

No country that gives sanctuary to terrorists should expect immunity from acts of reprisal on its territory. Individual terrorists must be made to hurt. Their organizations and their causes must be made to hurt. Countries that give them support and sanctuary must be made to hurt.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

America really have to hurt friends and humiliate staunch supporters?

MARK VAN HOUT,

Londerzed, Belgium.

If you harbor a killer in your house, you should expect to take the heat when the cops come around. The eloquent Mr. Weeks might explain that to Tunisians upset by the Israeli raid on the Palestine Liberation Organization's headquarters outside Tunis.

ALLEN NACHEMAN,

Bangkok.

### The Press as Deterrent

In his opinion column "Some Practical Lessons in Diplomatic Deception" (Oct. 26), Charles Krauthammer misses a telling point. One reason why the truth is prevalent in the United States, aside from the Puritan ethic, is the free press—something most of the rest of the world lacks. People are less apt to lie when they know they risk exposure.

JOE G. MOTHERAL,

Abu Dhabi.



## Craxi Eases PLO Stance, Gets 2d Vote Of Support

ROME — Italy's five-party government coalition won a crucial vote of confidence in the Senate on Friday, allowing it to continue in power after a crisis over its handling of the Achille Lauro hijacking.

Senators voted 180 to 102, with one abstention, to support the government, led by Socialist Bettino Craxi, after he toned down remarks made Wednesday defending the Palestinian Liberation Organization's right to armed struggle.

The vote followed a similar motion that the government won in the Chamber of Deputies, the lower house, on Wednesday.

The coalition collapsed three weeks ago after the Republican Party, which is pro-Israeli, withdrew to protest the way the government dealt with the alleged hijackers of the Italian cruise ship.

The prime minister's remarks Wednesday, which preceded the lower-house vote, were regarded by some as a significant departure from a coalition policy document drawn up last week that made the PLO's rejection of violence a condition of any future support for the organization.

On Friday, Mr. Craxi reiterated his opposition to violence and said he would follow the coalition policy document "scrupulously."

## France to Join 4 U.S. Hostages in Lebanon

high technology, which is known as Eureka.

Mr. Mitterrand said Friday that 12 nations had been invited to join France in the development of the fighter plane, expected to be led by the Dassault-Breguet aviation group of France.

Marcel Dassault, chairman of Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation, was said by industry sources to have played a key role earlier this year in keeping France out of the other project because of its insistence that its company be given the leadership role for the joint plane's design.

Government sources in Bonn suggested that Mr. Mitterrand had since swayed Mr. Dassault.

The European Fighter Aircraft is undergoing feasibility studies. The main contractors are British Aerospace PLC, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH and Dornier GmbH of West Germany, Aeritalia of Italy and Construcciones Aeronauticas SA, or CASA, of Spain.

Development is expected to begin next year. West German Defense Ministry sources say the project is expected to produce 800 aircraft, representing orders of about \$30 billion.

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## Text of the Hostages' Letter to Reagan

BEIRUT — Here is the text of a handwritten letter addressed to President Ronald Reagan and bearing the names of four Americans held hostage by Shiite Muslims in Lebanon.

An Open Letter to President Reagan 8 Nov. 85

We are appealing to you for action. We have read and heard over the past months of your refusal to negotiate with our captors, and your rationale for it. We understand it, but do not agree. You negotiated over the hostages from the TWA plane, and such negotiations have been held repeatedly and successfully by other countries — Israel, Egypt, El Salvador and the Soviet Union.

You, and they, did so because you believed that saving the lives of innocent hostages should be the primary goal. We are asking for the same consideration. There's no alternative. Our kidnappers say they have no connection with Syria, Iran or local Shiite leaders, and will not give in to pressure from them, since no one knows their identity. They say they will not be moved, and are growing impatient. You have tried other routes, but have not won the release of a single hostage in more than 18 months. We have no chance of escaping, and our captors say if any attempt is made to rescue us, they and we will all die.

They believe they have shown in unilaterally releasing Pastor Ben Weir that their intentions are good — they do not wish to harm us, and want to bring this to a rapid and peaceful conclusion. But they say you have so far given no indication, public or private, that you are willing to negotiate. Mr. President, how long do you suppose these people will wait?

We are told William Buckley is dead. Father Lawrence Martin Jenco has been a hostage 10 months. Terry Anderson 8 months, David Jacobson 6 months, Thomas Sutherland 15 months.

The conditions of our captivity are deteriorating again, as is our physical and mental health.

We are kept in a small, damp [two words scratched out] 24 hours a day, without proper exercise, sanitation, fresh air or balanced diet. We have only intermittent access to outside news. It is difficult to remain cheerful and optimistic when we see no sign anywhere of progress toward our release.

Mr. Reagan, we thank you for the efforts you have made through these long months, but your "quiet diplomacy" is not [undefined] working. We know of your distaste for bargaining with terrorists. Do you know the consequences your continued refusal will have for us? It is in your power to have us home for Christmas. Will you not have mercy on us and our families and do so?

May God be with you.

LAWRENCE MARTIN JENCO, OSM; DAVID JACOBSEN, TERRY ANDERSON, THOMAS SUTHERLAND.

## 4 U.S. Hostages in Lebanon Urge Reagan to Negotiate

American diplomat, "is dead," the letter said.

Islamic Jihad claimed in a statement Oct. 4 that Mr. Buckley, 57, was killed in revenge for what the group called U.S. complicity in Israel's Oct. 1 air raid on the Palestinian Liberation Organization headquarters in Tunisia.

The letters did not mention a sixth American, Peter Kilburn, 60, a librarian at the university missing since Dec. 3, 1984. Islamic Jihad initially claimed it kidnapped Mr. Kilburn.

The Reverend Benjamin Weir, a Presbyterian minister, was freed Sept. 14 after 16 months.

In their letter to Mr. Reagan, the hostages said: "We have read and heard over the past months of your refusal to negotiate with our captors, and your rationale for it."

"We understand it, but do not agree. You negotiated over the hostages from the TWA plane and such negotiations have been held repeatedly and successfully by other countries — Israel, Egypt, El Salvador and the Soviet Union."

The reference to Trans World Airlines was to the hijacking of a jet airliner in June on a flight from Athens to Rome. Thirty-nine American hostages were held 17 days and released on June 30.

Their captors told them that another hostage, William Buckley, an

## Hussein Seeks PLO Pledge

PLO should renounce all terrorism inside and outside Israel, he said: "You can't be involved in serious talks and in violence. A renunciation of violence by the PLO would pave the way for its playing a role."

He stressed, however, that the PLO could not be asked to make such a move unless an international conference was likely to be convened.

The king appeared to accept the distinction Mr. Arafat drew in Cairo on Thursday between the legitimacy of violence inside and outside of Israeli-occupied land.

"Obviously we differentiate between actions taken outside those territories and those that come from and reflect the misery of Palestinians living under occupation," the king said.

"When a West Banker throws a stone, that is not organized PLO resistance," he said. "It is the Palestinian people expressing legitimate opposition to 18 years of occupation and denial of their rights."

Asked what would happen if Mr. Arafat did not reaffirm his commitments, Hussein said: "Then I will go and tell the people the whole story and the Palestinians will have to decide on further appropriate action as they see fit."

Aides cautioned that this should not be seen as an indication that Jordan was willing to negotiate with Israel alone.

wanted to return to the Soviet Union, the department said.

The decision to seek a subpoena was denounced by some legislators. Several federal judges also have refused to become involved in the case over the last two weeks, maintaining that the courts should not interfere with delicate matters of foreign policy.

Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming and chairman of a Senate Judiciary subcommittee on immigration, said the subpoena could invite retaliation. "If a Russian citizen is removed from Russian property," he said, "a U.S. citizen may be removed from U.S. property."

But the move received support

## AIDS in Africa: Scientists Probe Transmission Pattern

(Continued from Page 1)

nation's AIDS cases to intimate heterosexual contact, and nearly all these cases involve women who were apparently infected with the AIDS virus through sexual contact with an infected man.

AIDS, which is an acronym for acquired immune deficiency syndrome, was discovered in 1981 and has been known to be a worldwide public health problem since 1983. Countries reporting cases of AIDS to the World Health Organization in Geneva jumped to 71 in October from 40 in August, with the case count nearing 17,000.

Although individual doctors have reported in various medical journals on AIDS cases among residents of almost 20 countries in Africa, no country in central, East or West Africa has reported any cases to the World Health Organization. So it is not possible to obtain an accurate total count of cases on that continent.

To this reporter, who is also a physician and who has examined AIDS patients and interviewed dozens of doctors while traveling through Africa, the disease is clearly a more important public health problem than many African governments acknowledge.

In trying to explain the dimensions of the problem, and the frustrations in dealing with it, one physician picked up two thick packs of green hospital record charts, one for AIDS cases, the other for suspected cases, and said quietly: "They are growing thicker each week." Yet, he said, the director of the hospital has told him to tell officials that he has diagnosed only two cases of the disease.

Access to accurate information has been shut off in many cases as some governments fear an impact on tourism which provides vital foreign exchange. Some expatriates working in central and East Africa have said they feel threatened with expulsion from their host countries if they talk freely without government approval. Some African countries have refused visas to

journalists inquiring about AIDS.

In some important ways, Rwanda is a notable exception to the tendency to suppress information. Its doctors have been permitted to publish in journals and grant a limited number of interviews.

According to new data provided by one expert, the number of cases in Rwanda, although an incomplete total, has surged each year since 1982 in a pattern similar to that in the United States and elsewhere. Most cases have occurred in Kigali, the capital, with a prepon-

derance among those in the middle and upper class who earn the equivalent of \$3,000 to \$6,000 each year. About 40 percent of the cases have been among women.

The total number of AIDS cases has risen sharply since 1982, when a single case was reported. There were six reported cases in 1983, 86 in 1984 and 224 so far this year.

Children accounted for 70 of these 317 cases, or 22 percent, a proportion that contrasts sharply with that of the United States. The Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta report that children accounted for only 206 of the 14,519 AIDS cases in the United States, or 1.4 percent of the total.

The childhood afflictions in Rwanda and elsewhere in Africa are of particular concern to medical researchers. "Since nearly half the cases of AIDS in Africa occur among women in their reproductive years, and since these women are having many babies, perinatal transmission is a very important problem," said Dr. Peter Piot, a professor of microbiology at the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Antwerp, Belgium, who is helping coordinate African research projects on AIDS.

Scientists believe that although the communicable nature of AIDS

in Africa is markedly different from what it is in the rest of the world, the disease itself is the same. They come to that conclusion primarily because the virus HTLV-3-LAV seems to be the cause of the disease the world over, although they can detect seemingly minor variations from within various countries and from continent to continent.

Sexual contact and blood are two of the most common ways AIDS is spread the world over.

Doctors here regard heterosexual

phenomenon, mainly striking upper-income groups. But the disease affects all social classes and threatens to spread to the families that toil the steep, lush hillsides of Rwanda.

The small number of prostitutes in Rwanda is believed to be a prime source of spreading AIDS.

A study of 33 women who are prostitutes in Butare, Rwanda, where the national university and an important military camp are situated, found that 29, or 88 percent,

had been infected by the AIDS virus. The researchers also found that 25 men who were customers had a median number of 31 different sex partners each year with a range from 2 to 119, including a median of 30 prostitutes. Evidence of infection with the AIDS virus was found in 7 of the 25 men. The researchers found little evidence of anal intercourse, and concluded that frequency of sexual contacts with different partners was more important than the type of intercourse.

In another study, prepared earlier and being published in the United States in the Journal of the American Medical Association, several Belgian physicians working in Rwanda and Belgium together with American scientists from the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, also reported finding high incidence evidence of AIDS infection among prostitutes; they said they found the virus in 80 percent of a group of 84 prostitutes surveyed in Rwanda.

The scientists concluded that "female prostitutes are highly susceptible to infections" with the AIDS virus and "could be an important reservoir of the AIDS agent among the heterosexual population of central Africa."

Doctors are recognizing with increasing frequency that renewed attacks of malaria and fulminant tuberculosis, which are very common infections in Zaire, are additional examples of infections that kill patients with AIDS.

Some reports say about 10 new cases of AIDS are being seen each week at a hospital in Kinshasa and that as many as half the patients in that hospital are infected.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Dr. Claribel, Miss Etta and Their Artistic Legacy to Baltimore

By John Russell  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Collectors come in all shapes and sizes. They develop in different ways and at different speeds. Some of them burn out fast. Thereafter and forever they resent the loss of the indispensable something — flair, instinct, appetite or very good advice — that made their first successes possible. In others, the acquisitive instinct hesitates, lies dormant, and then finishes in triumph.

Two slow starters who ended in glory were the Cone sisters, Dr. Claribel and Miss Etta, whose be-

quest is one of the keystones of the Baltimore Museum of Art. Acquired in 1930, after the death of Etta, the surviving sister, it consists above all of a majestic holding of Matisse — 42 oil paintings, 18 sculptures, 36 drawings, 155 prints, seven illustrated books and about 250 items relating to Matisse's illustrated edition of the poems of Stéphane Mallarmé.

Until May 1986, the Cone wing in the Baltimore Museum is closed for renovations, and group of 35 items from the collection can be seen through Nov. 24 at the Los Angeles County Museum, and from Dec. 14 through Feb. 9, at the Kimbell Art Museum in Fort Worth. The show is remarkable not only for its representation of Matisse but for the substantial works by Courbet, Cézanne, Marie Laurencin, Félix Vallotton, van Gogh, Gauguin, Redon and Picasso.

All this makes it clear all over again that it was a great day for Baltimore when the city was deemed to have fulfilled the condition laid down, though only as a suggestion, in Claribel Cone's will. She asked Etta to consider giving the collection to the Baltimore Museum "in the event the spirit of appreciation for modern art in Baltimore becomes improved." Claribel died in 1929, and it was not until 18 anxious years later that the family's attorneys gave the museum an assurance that Etta Cone had decided to formalize the bequest.

The decision was due largely to the diplomatic skills of Adelyn E. Breckin, then director of the Baltimore Museum, who had to overcome an ingrained resistance on Etta's part. Baltimore had always been the sisters' base, and Claribel had long been recognized as one of its outstanding citizens, but they never lost the feeling that Baltimore had no feeling for quality.

Both disliked their "cramped, narrow, crowded, high-above-civilization rooms in Eutaw Place." They deplored the tone of H. L. Mencken's views on modern art, as they appeared in the Baltimore Evening Sun. When Henry Cowell came to Baltimore in 1923 as a young composer, there were discerning individuals who realized at once that, thanks in part to the use of forearm and fists, he drew sounds from the piano that no one had ever drawn before.

So Breckin had serious competition when Alfred Barr sounded out Etta Cone on behalf of the Museum of Modern Art. Other institutions

Elizabethan Mural Found

United Press International

LONDON — Workmen renovating a 600-year-old tavern in St. Albans have uncovered a wall painting believed by some experts to depict a scene in Shakespeare's first published work, the narrative poem "Venus and Adonis."

tions were also after what was known to be one of the most important private holdings of 20th-century art in the United States. But she won out. And now, 35 years later, the Baltimore Museum has produced a book, in which not only the Cone collection but the lives of the two sisters are set out in greater detail than ever before. Brenda Richardson, assistant director of the Baltimore Museum, is the author of "Dr. Claribel and Miss Etta," which will be as valuable to the social historian as to the aesthete. (It is also very amusing.)

The Cone sisters did not set out to be big-time collectors. (Claribel made that quite clear when she said in 1929 that "I didn't even know that the things I had could be called a collection until people began to use the term in talking to me about them.") Thanks to a family fortune that derived in part from ownership of the world's largest denim-manufacturing plant, they never had to worry about money. Claribel, born in 1864, was a brilliant student of medicine who became a professor of pathology at the age of 31 and president of the Women's Medical College in Baltimore when she was only 36.

In person, she was majestic, personified, and all the more so when she put on some of her spectacular pieces of French 18th-century paste jewelry, did her hair in a psyche knot held in place by silver skewers from India, and draped her ample figure with either a silk shawl from India or a burnoose from North Africa.

Though near the top of her profession at a relatively early age, she had time for other pursuits and other kinds of people. When Gertrude Stein was living in Baltimore in the late 1890s, she became a close friend both of Claribel, with whom she walked to work every morning, and of Etta, who soon formed what would then have been called "a crush" upon Stein. Intelligent people of many kinds — scientists, musicians, artists and writers — were welcome on Saturday evening at Claribel's house in Baltimore, and they came in large numbers. These were not people who needed a collection to make them "interesting."

Quite obviously, Claribel was busy from morning till night, and she had often to go to Europe in the interests of medical scholarship. Etta's was, on the contrary, a domestic existence. The ninth of 13 children, she never married, never had a profession and was free, therefore, to go where she liked.

Money is getting scarce. The two pieces judged by the organizers as

the most important failed to sell, each failure holding a specific lesson.

The first object was a Tang pottery figure of a rider mounting a horse in arrest. The animal is better molded than most, and its head, tilted three quarters with an expectant expression, is quite appealing. The honey-colored glaze, which turns into a deeper rusty brown where it gets thicker, is beautiful but marred by some dirt incrustations. The rider wears an almond-green cloak with honey-colored lapels and a tall cap, in the fashion spread by the Sogdians, an Eastern Iranian people which lived in present-day Chinese Turkestan and left a deep imprint on Chinese life and culture.

The estimate of 120,000 to

150,000 francs (about \$15,000 to \$19,000) given by the experts Guy Portier and his son Thierry was high, but plausible. Yet there were hardly any bids from the room, although Picard could be heard calling out figures. A French dealer based in London raised his finger at 100,000 francs. Picard countered it by saying 102,000 francs, as if he had a commission bid, and brought down his hammer, leaving the horse unsold. The fact that some professionals suspected the French dealer of being the owner of the object may explain why they did not take up the bidding: dealers hate buying a competitor's piece at auction. Had the market been more buoyant, however, such prejudice might have been overcome and the Tang horseman would have been sold.

The failure of the second piece presents a different case. This is a jade mask of an animal stylized beyond recognition and called *tao tieh* by specialists. Two fish masks are often seen on bronze vessels of the late Shang (12th-11th century B.C.) and Chou (10th-8th century B.C.) periods. The design of this one, however, does not seem to have any parallel.

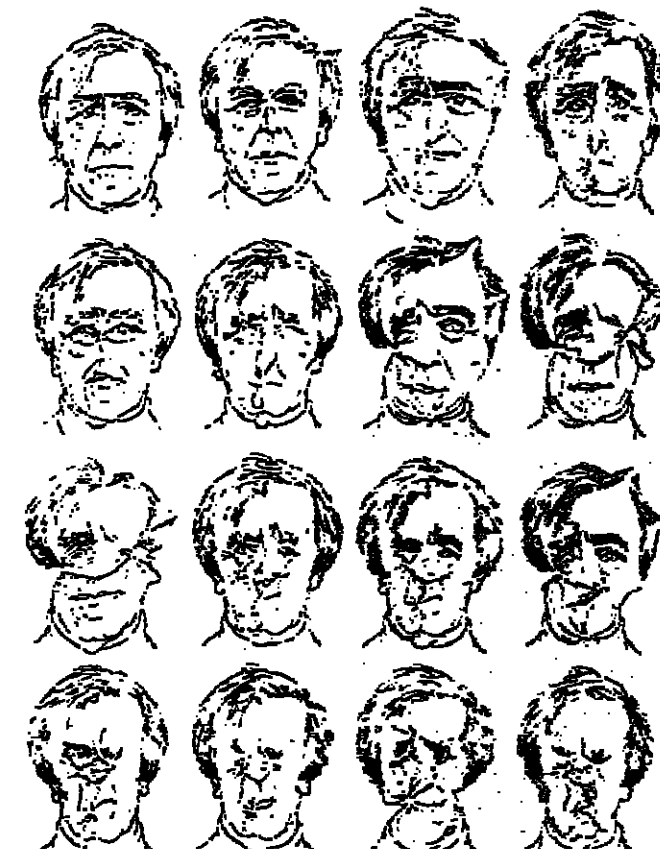
He will have ample time to do so now. The mask was bought in at 82,000 francs. It may have been a mistake to include it in that auction. When something is so rare that no one can think of a precise parallel and has to be proven right before any attempt at selling it, the auction house is not the ideal place to negotiate it. At the very least, the

seller should do his homework. In other words, first go to a recognized authority on archaic Chinese jades for an opinion and say so in the auction catalog.

The failure of the mask, however, after the failure of the Tang horse, also points to an attitude of caution on the part of dealers, which is generally an indication that times are getting difficult.

This explanation finds some support in the enthusiasm with which the best pieces in a lower-price bracket were greeted by professionals. At the beginning there was a gray earthenware horse of the 4th or 5th century A.D. with faint traces of its original polychromy. An opening designed like the neck of a bottle rises from the back of the horse, identifying it as a rare animal-shaped wine container. The body is heavy and squat, and the head, bent down as if the animal was refusing to go, anticipates the Tang period horse in arrest. Exceedingly rare, the horse went to a bidder representing Spink of London.

Three minutes later came an even rarer object. The small piece, 4.7 inches (12.2 centimeters) long with rectangular incurving sides, il-



SELF-PORTRAITS — Pol Bury's multiple image of himself is among 80 self-portraits by modern artists on view at the Musée-Galerie de la Seita in Paris through March 1.

## Failures of Chinese Art at Drouot Suggest Cautious Mood

PARIS — A low-key sale of Chinese art conducted by Jean Louis Picard on Tuesday offered insights into the frame of mind of buyers in this field. The mood is apparently not an optimistic one. Money is getting scarce. The two pieces judged by the organizers as

the most important failed to sell, each failure holding a specific lesson.

The first object was a Tang pottery figure of a rider mounting a horse in arrest. The animal is better molded than most, and its head, tilted three quarters with an expectant expression, is quite appealing. The honey-colored glaze, which turns into a deeper rusty brown where it gets thicker, is beautiful but marred by some dirt incrustations. The rider wears an almond-green cloak with honey-colored lapels and a tall cap, in the fashion spread by the Sogdians, an Eastern Iranian people which lived in present-day Chinese Turkestan and left a deep imprint on Chinese life and culture.

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Three minutes later came an even rarer object. The small piece, 4.7 inches (12.2 centimeters) long with rectangular incurving sides, il-

ustrates a type art historians consider to be a "yellow." The type is common but the decoration was unique — rather than a "dragon" as the catalog says — it flanked by two rows of rosettes borrowed from the Eastern Iranian repertoire.

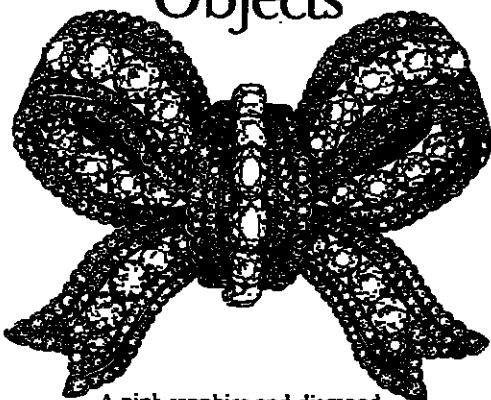
The engraved motif painted in yellow and blue under the glaze is outlined in a way that is unusual in pottery. One is reminded of some drawings in India ink on paper found in caches in the Buddhist outpost on the edges of China proper. The pillow may well hail from such an area, where the Chinese potter's technique might have been applied to execute a piece that is not in the Chinese taste. Indeed, the enamel, which is not of the best quality, is flaking off. A unique object of considerable art-historical interest, the pillow was under-estimated at 2,000 to 3,000 francs. Spink's agent, again, got it at 17,500 francs.

It was in the lowest category that bidding was most enthusiastic. The countless pots with banal shapes, ugly glazes and damage not always described in detail, were selling like hot cakes. A little pot 4.5 inches high with a molded lotus chalice on the underside, lotus petals on the shoulder and a neck that had been repaired held no special appeal, and a greasy-looking glaze made the 12th-century object seem wildly over-priced at 4,000 francs. But so was too a creamy glazed bowl with flaring sides knocked down at 1,000 francs.

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## HOTEL DROUOT - PARIS

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1985 at 2.30 p.m. - ROOMS 5 & 6

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mainly XVIIIth century Flemish and Dutch paintings

## HAUTE EPOQUE OLD WEAPONS

canon by DETAILLE "Buste pour la fresque du Pantheon" "Vers la Gloire" early XVIIIth century horlogerie, cased pistols by LEPAGE PARIS, circa 1822

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## The Wit of Joshua Reynolds

By Michael Gibson  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Pre-Raphaelites, representing the style Sir Joshua Reynolds had set for the Royal Academy, referred to him as "Sir Slossum" — but then look at how they painted!

Reynolds (1723-1792), one of the founders of the Royal Academy and its first president, friend of Samuel Johnson and with him founder of "The Club," was the chief English portraitist of his age, and the current exhibition at the Grand Palais shows why this was so.

Reynolds is a delightful painter, with a keen understanding of social niceties and, it would seem, a pleasant sense of humor. His subjects (68 of them are on view in Paris) afford us a vision of 18th-century English society transfigured and improved by his poetic talent. The women appear pretty and witty, the

men have a certain heightened presence that usually makes them appear interesting — at least in the theatrical sense.

This idealization of the subject is something one expects of society portraitists, even though one may deplore it. What makes Reynolds so special? Perhaps the fact that other artists of the age (Gainsborough, for instance, and, later, Thomas Lawrence) present portraits of self-contained perfection that idealize — rather naively, in Gainsborough's case — a social style and status, whereas Reynolds, while accepting the style and using it brilliantly, tends instead to idealize character or at least to heighten it.

He manages to present his subjects as living and active beings, next to which Gainsborough's figures look like dummies, and his portraits, whose every muscle seems governed by an intelligent intent, appear as models of lucid purposefulness that the subject might well feel impelled to live up to.

It was acknowledged, as Nicholas Penny points out in the catalog, that Reynolds's "fashionable women were less graceful, his mothers less affectionate, his princes less dignified, his bishops less wise, his commanders less brave than he would lead us to believe." But if this were all, the interest and value of Reynolds's work would be limited to its obviously painterly qualities. Instead we

do take an interest in the persons he portrays, as we would in historical characters transposed to the stage.

There is often a story behind a Reynolds portrait. One arrogantly befeathered young man rejoices in the name of Charles Coote, Count of Bellomont, and also in the Order of the Bath, whose fancy costume (including a hat decked out with a mass of ostrich feathers) he is showing off. The informative catalog reveals that Coote distinguished himself by various duels and scandals, and that he once seduced the daughter of a respectable tradesman by dressing his valet as a priest and having him perform a mock wedding ceremony.

Miss Kitty Fisher, a courtesan, is shown in the guise of Cleopatra, dropping a large pearl into a cup. Cleopatra, as one may recall, dropped the pearl into vinegar, where it dissolved, whereupon, for reasons best known to herself, she drank the lot. As for Kitty Fisher, Casanova reports that she had an excellent appetite for money, once sucking a £20 note into a buttered bun and eating it.

Garrick, the actor, looks delightfully ingratiating, set between an emiting girl representing Comedy and a stern young woman standing for Tragedy. Tragedy grasps the actor by the wrist, but he looks back at her with a disarming and self-deprecating smile as he walks away with Comedy. This, taken with Reynolds's excellent children's portraits, shows how the art-



"Mrs. Lloyd" (detail), by Joshua Reynolds.

ist worked a playfulness into much of his work that saves some of his traditional subjects from being boringly pretentious. While doing children's portraits, Reynolds told them fairy tales, or cavorted with them through the studio, catching the lively and fleeting expressions found in many of his works. The playfulness is also apparent when he dresses fashionable young ladies in Grecian robes or involves them in a graceful transposition of ancient fertility rites, which might easily have become ridiculous under the brush of a lesser artist. It is this constant presence of humor, which acknowledges the social code but reads into it an element of play in a lighter vein than that implied in the Shakespearean action "The world's a stage," that makes Reynolds such good company today.

There are some "naughty" paintings too, though their naughtiness is not apparent at first sight. Two urchins (or "link boys") personify-

ing Cupid and Mercury were painted for the duke of Dorset. Cupid is shown making a traditionally coarse gesture and holding a phallic torch; Mercury, looking a bit wan, holds an empty purse. When the duke once bought a painting of Venus, an English paper remarked that "he had her for four hundred [pounds] while others had cost him much more."

Nearly every painting invites commentary, and presents a facet of a remarkable moment of English society. The social interest must be set on the same level as the artistic here: The portraits themselves were eminently determined by social codes, since they were commissioned to serve the social persona of the subject, and were generally hung, not in private rooms, but in the rooms in which guests were received.

"Reynolds," Grand Palais, through Dec. 16, then at the Royal Academy of Arts in London, Jan. 16-March 30.

## A Great Voice From the Past

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON — To collectors and connoisseurs of recordings by older singers, word of a new series of reissues of records made by the great Neapolitan tenor Fernando de Lucia (1860-1925) was exciting enough. The shocker has been to learn that they are being pressed and released in England on 78-rpm discs from the original metal plates.

It is as if someone had the notion of providing collectors of old automobiles with newly manufactured Rolls-Royce Silver Ghosts. Most record turntables today revolve at 33 1/3 and 45 rpm. Even a stylus for playing a 78-rpm record is not easy to come by, although specialist firms can supply both 78 turntables and stylus.

A daunting prospect, then, But Eliot Levin, founder and proprietor of Symposium Records, a small producer operating from his home in East Barnet, Hertfordshire, is undaunted. Himself a lifelong collector of old 78s, he knows his collectors and their appetite for the authentic "unenhanced" sound of the great singers, instrumentalists and conductors of the past.

Symposium Records is, of course, a hobby — or sideline. One does not get rich pressing 78s in the age of the LP and compact disc. Levin is an engineer, lecturing on physics, mathematics, philosophy and music appreciation at the Barnet College of Further Education. His engineering experience has proved invaluable in devising means of making old metal plates suitable for pressing on modern presses.

The de Lucia pressings are only the centerpiece of a still small catalog of reissues that includes Wilhelm Furtwängler, Otto Klemperer and even the pianist and composer Eugen d'Albert (1864-1932), but for me the de Lucia records are the most ear and eye-catching.

The tenor, vividly remembered as one of the greatest singers of his

time, or any other, also was the artist chosen to sing at the funeral in Naples of his younger Neapolitan contemporary, Enrico Caruso, in 1921. He left about 400 records, the earliest dating back to 1902, many of them available on LP reissues of sometimes indifferent quality.

Other great singers have left a similarly rich recorded legacy — Caruso, McCormack and Taubert among them — but none has included 300 recordings made between the ages of 57 and 62 with voice still in splendid form. These late de Lucia were produced by a small Neapolitan firm, the Phonotype Record Company, in which de Lucia may have had a financial as well as an artistic interest.

Phonotype was, and still is, a family concern, now in the hands of a third generation, and normally devoted to light music. It is from the Phonotype recordings, both operatic and popular, possibly three-quarters of them never made available on LP reissues, that Levin is drawing.

"Original Phonotype pressings," he said, "are very rare. Some exist in only one or two known copies. Many of the known copies have been found in the New York area. It seems that an Italian émigré barber imported a few crates and sold them from the back of his shop."

The company must, however, have treasured the original plates of the de Lucia records, for they were not handed in as scrap during the war (almost certainly at great risk to the family, which could have been charged with hoarding precious copper), and a considerable number have survived. The story goes that they were secreted in a churchyard.

About a dozen discs, mostly double-sided, have been released by Symposium (distributor: Peter Lack, 3 Grosvenor Gardens, London, N10), displaying a replica of

the original label, and including selections from "Pagliacci," "Andrea Chénier," "La Favorita," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Ines," "L'Amico Fritz," etc., as well as songs by Tosti and Robert Stolz. The arias from Mascagni's "Iris" and "L'Amico Fritz" are especially noteworthy, as de Lucia created the principal tenor in both operas.

"Pressings are made with special dies to give a uniform thickness, which at once reduces any chance of warp — had enough at 33 1/3, disastrous at 78! — and gives the 'feel' of a traditional shellac record without, of course, its fragility and noise," Levin said.

"It should be emphasized that these 78-rpm reissues are from original metal shells. They are not re-recordings. In a few instances the shells have not survived the decades entirely unscathed. The decision to issue rests on the performance value."

They are of special historical interest because de Lucia is reckoned to have been not only the last representative of an older bel canto style of tenor singing that went out of fashion with Caruso, but also a pioneer in the shaping of the dramatically opposite style now commonly designated verismo.

It seems incredible that a tenor so closely associated with the operas of Rossini, Bellini and Donizetti could also have been the first London and Metropolitan Canio in "Pagliacci," the first London Cavardossi in "Tosca" and a favorite partner of Emma Calvé in "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Carmen." But he was, and these new pressings tell why.

My own favorite of those I have heard is the "Improvviso" from "Andrea Chénier," one of the most interpretively exacting set pieces in the tenor repertoire.

Henry Pleasants is a London-based writer who specializes in music and opera.

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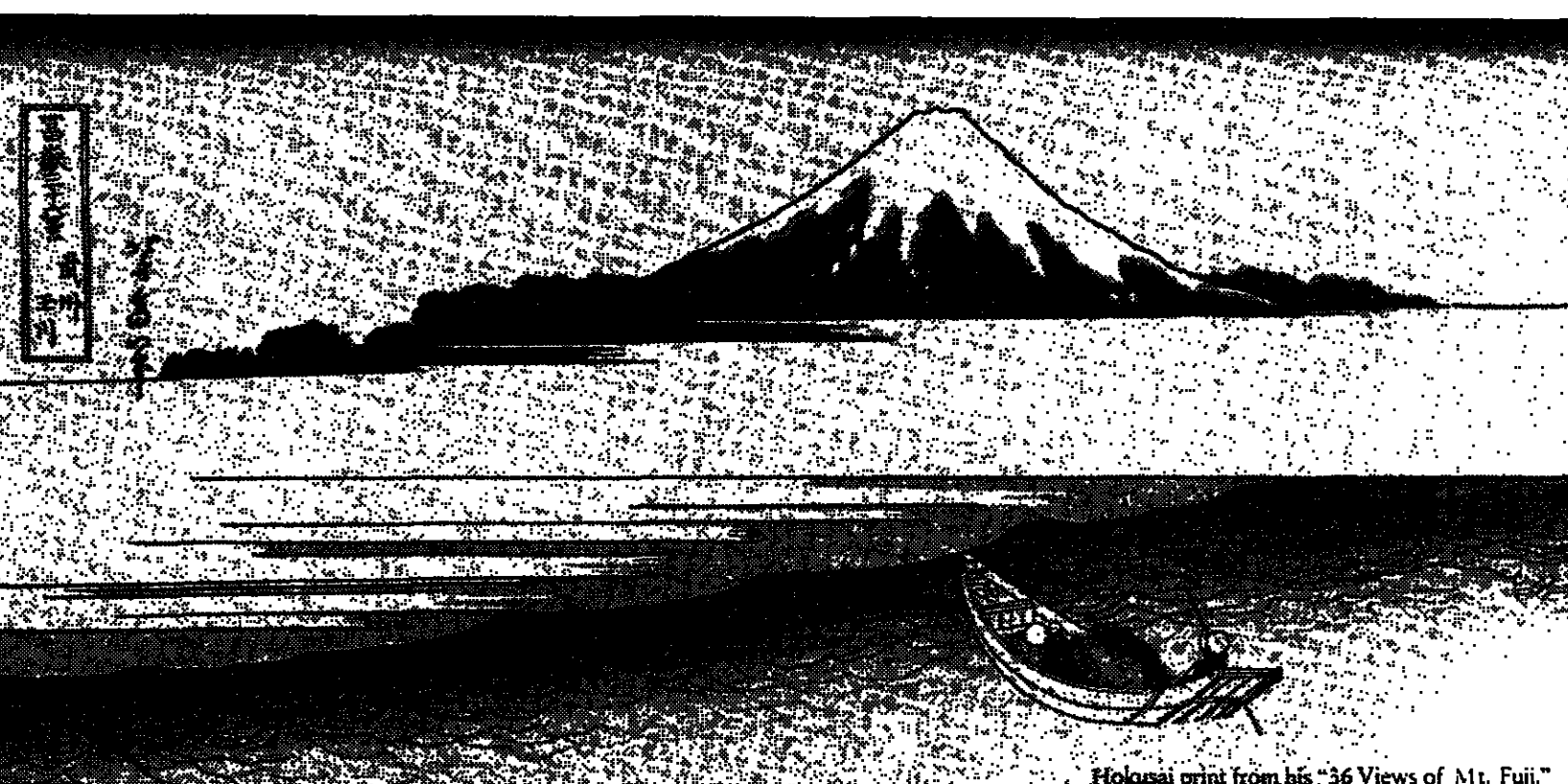
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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	117.50	117.00	117.25	+0.25	
AT&T	24.75	24.50	24.62	+0.12	
GE	28.75	28.50	28.62	+0.12	
Amgen	11.75	11.50	11.62	+0.12	
Amgen	11.75	11.50	11.62	+0.12	
Amgen	11.75	11.50	11.62	+0.12	
Amgen	11.75	11.50	11.62	+0.12	
Amgen	11.75	11.50	11.62	+0.12	
Amgen	11.75	11.50	11.62	+0.12	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus.	1279.4	1274.4	1274.4	+4.82	
Trans.	105.24	105.10	105.10	+0.10	
Util.	105.24	105.10	105.10	+0.10	
Comp.	56.26	56.16	56.16	+0.10	

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Composite	117.50	117.25	+0.25		
Industrials	1279.4	1274.4	+4.82		
Trans.	105.24	105.10	+0.10		
Util.	105.24	105.10	+0.10		
Comp.	56.26	56.16	+0.10		

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Class	Chg.				
Bonds	+0.17				
Utilities	+0.17				
Industrials	+0.17				

NYSE Diaries					
Class	Chg.				
Advanced	+0.17				
Declined	+0.17				
Unchanged	+0.17				
Total Issues	+0.17				
New High	+0.17				
Volume up	+0.17				
Volume down	+0.17				

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	Nov. 12
Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	Nov. 12
Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	Nov. 12
Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	Nov. 12
Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	Nov. 12

Friday's  
**NYSE**  
Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 114,940,000  
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 118,650,000  
Prev. consolidated close 141,227,810

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect intra-trading elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries					
Class	Chg.				
Advanced	+0.17				
Declined	+0.17				
Unchanged	+0.17				
Total Issues	+0.17				
New High	+0.17				
Volume up	+0.17				
Volume down	+0.17				

NASDAQ Index					
Class	Chg.				
Composite	+0.17				
Industrials	+0.17				
Trans.	+0.17				
Util.	+0.17				
Comp.	+0.17				

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	117.50	117.00	117.25	+0.25	
AT&T	24.75	24.50	24.62	+0.12	
GE	28.75	28.50	28.62	+0.12	
Amgen	11.75	11.50	11.62	+0.12	
Amgen	11.75	11.50	11.62	+0.12	
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Amgen	11.75	11.50	11.62	+0.12	
Amgen	11.75	11.50	11.62	+0.12	
Amgen	11.75	11.50	11.62	+0.12	

12 Month High Low Stock					
Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low
IBM	2.4	11.7	117.50	117.50	117.00
AT&T	4.8	24.7	24.75	24.75	24.50
GE	3.2	28.7	28.75	28.75	28.50
Amgen	1.2	11.7	11.75	11.75	11.50
Amgen	1.2	11.7	11.75	11.75	11.50
Amgen	1.2	11.7	11.75	11.75	11.50
Amgen	1.2	11.7	11.75	11.75	11.50
Amgen	1.2	11.7	11.75	11.75	11.50
Amgen	1.2	11.7	11.75	11.75	11.50
Amgen	1.2	11.7	11.75	11.75	11.50

## Dow Average Hits a New High

NEW YORK — Forecasts for lower interest rates, including a possible discount rate cut to 7 percent, sent prices on the New York Stock Exchange to a record high close Friday.

The market maintained a mixed pattern through early afternoon as investors taking profits pressured blue chip issues.

The Dow Jones industrial average moved into plus territory in mid-afternoon trading after the chief economist at Salomon Brothers, Henry Kaufman, said "an easing of monetary policy, including a reduction in the discount rate to 7 percent, may be imminent."

The Dow rose 4.82 to 1,403.36, surpassing its previous record close of 1,403.44 set Wednesday. For the week the Dow jumped 14.11 points.

Broader market indicators also advanced. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.65 to 111.95. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index increased 1.10 to 193.72. The price of an average share added 20 cents.

Advances outnumbered declines by more than a 2-1 ratio. Volume totaled 115 million shares, down from 119 million Thursday.

"The market has been climbing because of a lower interest rate scenario that generates hopes for a better economy," said Wayne Nordberg of Prescott Ball & Turben.

Trade Laitner of Evans & Co. said the market is consolidating recent gains.

"Whether the consolidation ends up taking the form of a 20-point pullback in the Dow or a churning in a narrow 10-point range, the market will be above 1,400 by year end," she said.

The market, she added, is in a transition phase in which activity in the heavily capitalized Dow and household name stocks will calm down.

"These stocks have had their moves," she contended. "Institutional portfolio managers will have to hunt for bargains among issues that have performed less well."

Federal National Mortgage Association was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 3/4 to 24. Phillips Petroleum followed, up 1/4 to 13 1/4. AT&T was third, adding 3/4 to 21 1/4.

Among high-tech issues, IBM rose 1/4 to 132 1/2. Honeywell 3/4 to 64 1/4 and Cray Research 1/4 to 43. Digital Equipment fell 1/4 to 114 1/4. Digital's president told shareholders that he does not expect a revival of the depressed computer industry in the near future.

Mattel lost another 3/4 to 12 1/4 in active trading. It reported lower third-quarter earnings Thursday.

American Standard climbed 1 1/2 to 32. The company said it plans to sell off certain businesses with combined annual sales of about \$500 million.

General Dynamics rose 2 1/2 to 67, aided by a report that the Reagan administration will not agree to cut fiscal 1986 defense spending.

Some retailers improved. Gap Inc. rose 2 1/4 to 49 1/4 and Allied Stores rose 2 1/4 to 63 1/4.

Gainers in the food sector included General Mills, up 1 1/2 to 65 1/4, Campbell Soup, up 1 1/4 to 44, and William Wrigley, up 1 1/4 to 88 1/4.

The insurance sector was strong, aided by a lower interest rate environment. General Re jumped 2 1/4 to 96 1/4. Aetna gained 3/4 to 51 1/4 and Kemper climbed 1 1/4 to 59 1/4.

12 Month High Low Stock					
Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low
IBM	2.4	11.7	117.50	117.50	117.00
AT&T	4.8	24.7	24.75	24.75	24.50
GE	3.2	28.7	28.75	28.75	28.50
Amgen	1.2	11.7	11.75	11.75	11.50
Amgen	1.2	11.7	11.75	11.75	11.50
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Amgen	1.2	11.7	11.75	11.75	11.50

12 Month High Low Stock					
Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low
IBM	2.4	11.7	117.50	117.50	117.00
AT&T	4.8	24.7	24.75	24.75	24.50
GE	3.2	28.7	28.75	28.75	28.50
Amgen	1.2	11.7	11.75	11.75	11.50
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12 Month High Low Stock			
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## SPORTS

Cowboys Face Redskins  
In Up-and-Down Game

**NEW YORK** — Before last weekend's National Football League games, the Dallas Cowboys appeared to be sailing along as the best team in the strong East Division of the National Conference. The Washington Redskins, on the other hand, were scrambling — to get back into contention for the division lead, or just to make something of what had appeared to be a disappointing season.

Now look: By losing to the St. Louis Cardinals on Monday night, the Cowboys are 6-3 and tied with the New York Giants. The Redskins, at 5-4, with four victories in their last five games, seem to be making a run.

But how much the Redskins have improved since their 1-3 start will be made evident by how well they

## NFL PREVIEW

play Sunday in Washington against the Cowboys. The same Cowboys who beat them in the season's first Monday night game, 44-14.

The locker room refrains from that encounter still echo.

"If we'd have hit a couple" of passes "in the second half — and I was very close — we might have won 64-14," the Cowboys' quarterback, Danny White, said that night. In Washington, those words were about as likely to be forgotten as the score.

"What did we have, six interceptions?" the Redskins' defensive end, Charles Mann, said Thursday. "They get the ball in our territory and they score touchdowns, that's 42 points right there. They had 44 points, so you don't have to have very much offense when you're put in great situations."

The story of the Redskins' defense is best told in numbers. In the first four games, the Redskins made 10 and got just three, for a minus-12 total. In the last five games, they have made only seven and have taken 18, for a plus-11.

Harris' Reno Race & Sports Book favors the Redskins by two and one-half points.

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE

**Los Angeles (8-1)** at **New York (6-3)**: These teams are remarkably alike, each relying on its defense for victory. The Giants, however, appear to have several advantages. They defeated the Rams, 16-13, the last time they played, in the conference wild-card game last year. Eric Dickerson, the Rams' prolific running back, has been bothered by a sprained ankle. And at quarterback, Jeff Kemp will replace Dieter Brock, who has started every other game. Brock had kidney stones removed earlier in the week. (The Giants are favored by 3.)

**Atlanta (4-5)** at **Philadelphia (4-5)**: Other than Gerald Rigs, a 100-yard rusher in three of his team's last four games, the Falcons have little to celebrate, and certainly not the hope of a victory over the Eagles. Even though they lost to San Francisco last Sunday, the Eagles are a formidable opponent for any team, especially for one like the Falcons, whose quarterback, David Archer, has completed barely 50 percent of his passes. Worse, the Falcons have given up the most points of any team in the league. (Eagles by 9.)

**Detroit (5-4)** at **Chicago (9-0)**: The Lions have been difficult team to track all season. They seem to play better against strong passing teams, but the Bears scuffle in that regard. If the running back Walter Payton is having a big game, and the Bears get an early lead, Jim McMahon will not have to pass often. The Bears are doing everything right on offense, six times holding an opponent to 10 points or fewer. The Lions, in last Sunday's 16-13 loss to the Vikings, ran for only 9 yards and passed for 84. (Bears by 11.)

**Green Bay (3-6)** at **Minnesota (5-4)**: The Packers have lost three in a row since beating the Vikings, 20-7. Part of the reason is a stagnating offense and a procession of quarterbacks, the latest being Jim Zorn. The Vikings have won two of their last three, and over all their defense is playing well. (Vikings by 5.)

**St. Louis (4-5)** at **San Francisco (4-5)**: It is difficult to believe the Cardinals handled the Cowboys so easily, winning by 21-10 without Roy Green's best receiver. Imagine, then, what they could do to the woebegone Buccaneers, who gave the Giants a fight last Sunday, only to lose, 22-20. Still, the Buccaneers have to win some time, and this might be as good a game as any. Green probably will not play, the Buccaneers are at home, and their defense has gotten a little better week by week. (Cardinals by 14.)

## AMERICAN CONFERENCE

**New York (7-2)** at **Miami (5-4)**: This has become a game of monumental importance for the Dolphins, who have lost three of their last four, with poor defense and, now, inconsistent offense. Dan Marino

Jeff Kemp will start at quarterback Sunday for the Rams against the Giants.



has thrown five passes that were intercepted in the last three games, and with Mark Duper injured, Mark Clayton has been the only reliable receiver. True, the Jets have not won in Miami since 1980, but they beat the Dolphins handily last month, 23-7. Another loss by the Dolphins could severely affect their chances to make the playoffs. (Dolphins by 3 1/2.)

**Houston (4-5)** at **Buffalo (1-8)**: The Oilers and the three other teams in the Central Division each have a 4-5 record, which makes them all tied for first place, or for last place, depending upon how cynical one is.

During the Oilers' three-game winning streak they found a way to protect the quarterback, Warren Moon, after being sacked 31 times in the first six games, he has been sacked just four times in the last three, while completing 58 of 86 passes (68 percent) for 708 yards and five touchdowns.

There is little good to say of the Bills. They rank second in penalties assessed and have scored the fewest points of any team in the league. Hank Buhlough, the coach, has hinted that Vince Ferragamo, the lowest-rated regular in the league, may be replaced at quarterback by Bruce Mathison. (Oilers by 2 1/2.)

**Cleveland (4-5)** at **Cincinnati (4-5)**: The Bengals have been the better team in recent weeks, winning three of their last four, while the Browns, with the rookie Bernie Kosar at quarterback, have lost their last three. Still, they match up well: Cincinnati has the better offense, Cleveland the better defense. So it falls on Kosar to generate a few touchdowns; the Browns have just one in the last two games. (Bengals by 2 1/2.)

**Indianapolis (3-6)** at **New England (6-3)**: The Patriots are on a roll, finally matching emotion and enthusiasm to a clubhouse full of very good players. Most significant in their last victory, 17-10 over Miami, was that they rallied with two touchdowns in the fourth quarter. That does not bode well for the Colts, a sorry group, who the last time trailed the Jets, 35-3, at the half and never recovered. (Patriots by 9 1/2.)

**Los Angeles (6-3)** at **San Diego (4-5)**: The Raiders beat the Chargers two games ago, 24-21, but then lost, 33-3, to Seattle. Maybe those results are to be expected. In recent seasons, the Raiders have played well against the Chargers and badly against the Seahawks. But the Chargers beat a good Denver club last Sunday, 30-10, with — surprise — solid defense. Given the erratic nature of the Raiders' offense, a victory by the Chargers could be in the works. (Raiders by 2 1/2.)

**Pittsburgh (4-5)** at **Kansas City (3-6)**: The Steelers have been stumbling along without their regular quarterback, Mark Malone, and as a result, without much offense. The Chiefs are in the midst of a fast fade, with five consecutive losses and two more key players, Art Still, a defensive end, and Henry Marshall, a wide receiver, recently added to the injured list. The Chiefs' one ray of hope in their most recent loss, 23-20 to Houston, is that they ran for more yards, 153, than in any previous game. But the Steelers have held each of their last five opponents to fewer than 135 yards rushing. (Chiefs by 1 1/2.)

## INTERCONFERENCE

**Seattle (5-4)** at **New Orleans (3-6)**: The Seahawks played their best defensive game of the season Sunday in defeating the Raiders, while the Saints lost for the fourth straight time. The Saints' biggest problem is that because of injuries to their offensive line, they have no running game. Their passing game is not all that terrific, either, and the Seahawks are unlikely to help it. (Seahawks by 6.)

## MONDAY NIGHT

**San Francisco (5-4)** at **Denver (6-3)**: The Broncos were clobbered by the Chargers, which may not be so surprising a result, after all. Only one of the teams the Broncos beat now has a winning record. So maybe this one shapes up as a third consecutive victory for the 49ers. Joe Montana is expected back after a week's absence because of injuries to his collarbone and shoulder, and the 49ers have won their last three Monday night games. (49ers by 3.) (NYT, WP)

## The Legacy of Old Gramercy Gym

Famed Boxing Trainer D'Amato Is Dead, but Not the Memories

By Ira Berkow

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — The steep walk up the poorly lit, narrow wooden staircase to the shadowed area on the third floor seemed long. The street noises grew muffled and the creak of the stairs became louder.

The climb Tuesday night in the old building at 116 East 14th Street to the Gramercy Gymnasium at the top of the stairs — quiet now, because it is just past closing time, 8 o'clock, and the punching, skipping, snorting fighters have gone home — brought to mind the words of Cus D'Amato. "Any kid coming here for the first time who thinks he wants to be a fighter, and who makes the climb up those dark stairs," said Cus, "has it 50 percent licked, because he's kicking fast."

Cus D'Amato, the sometimes strange, usually sweet, often suspicious, invariably generous teacher and philosopher and boxing manager and trainer, owned this gym for some 30 years, and, when young, slept in a cot in the back with a police dog for a companion. Printed on the front door was the name "Gramacy," misspelled by the painter.

It was here that one returned to recall the celebrated days of D'Amato, when he was the most successful handler of fighters in the world.

It was here that D'Amato, short, thick-chested, bushy-browed, nearly blind in one eye from a childhood accident, did battle with the mob-controlled elements of top-level boxing in the 1950s and 60s.

The smell of sweat in the gym seems embedded in the woodwork. On a bulletin board, yellowing newspaper clips. There is, however, a freshly printed notice. It reads:

"Cus D'Amato. Funeral Services Thursday, 8:30 a.m., Catskill, New York." It went on to give driving directions.

Cus D'Amato died Monday night of pneumonia at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City. He was 77 years old.

"His memory is still alive here," said David Bullock, a caretaker of the gym. "Look at what he done. He took two of the boys who came up those stairs, and made champs out of 'em — world champs."

He referred to Floyd Patterson, who at 21 became the youngest to win the heavyweight championship, in 1956, and Jose Torres, who won the light-heavyweight title in 1965.

D'Amato and Patterson developed a father-son relationship even closer than the close relationships D'Amato had with most of his fighters. Then came an estrangement.

In later years they reconciled. Last year Patterson said that he would change nothing in his life except the time he was apart from D'Amato. "It turned out," said Patterson, "that whatever Cus said, worked out to be true."

D'Amato had insight into human nature. "People who are born round don't die square," he said of basic character. He asserted, "No matter what anyone says, no matter the excuse or explanation, whatever a person does in the end is what he intended to do all along." He said, "Heroes and cowards feel exactly the same fear. Heroes just react to it differently."

D'Amato had some odd ways. He rarely revealed his home address because he feared snipers, and he never married because he believed a wife might be duped by his enemies into doing him in. But he was principled to the teeth, and so honest that the strangest thing that could befall a fighter manager befell Cus. He filed for bankruptcy in 1971. Historically, it is the fighters who go bankrupt and their managers who walk away flush. But there is no record of any of his fighters having problems while he was handling them. Torres, in fact, recalls that he earned close to \$1 million in his career, "and Cus never took a penny."



Cus D'Amato, with Floyd Patterson in 1960.

As Cus got older, and had fewer fighters, he began to spend more time in the mountains, where he loved to fish. And about 10 years ago he moved to Catskill, where he opened a boxing club for teenagers.

D'Amato always worried more about the well-being of his fighters than anything else. Once, shortly before a big fight, Torres, normally a model citizen who now is New York's athletic commissioner, was arrested and taken to the precinct house, where he phoned D'Amato at the Gramercy Gym.

"Cus," said Torres, embarrassed and apologetic. "I'm in the police station. I got into a street fight."

"Jose," said D'Amato, with concern in his voice, "did you keep your chin down?"

Soviet Women Win  
Title in Gymnastics

By Anne S. Crowley

The Associated Press

**MONTREAL** — Oksana Omelianchik and Elena Shushunova each scored a perfect 10 on the floor exercise Thursday night as the Soviet Union easily won its third straight women's team title at the World Gymnastics Championships.

Ecaterina Szabo and her Romanian teammates, gold medalists at the 1984 Olympics and the world champions in 1979, placed second with 393.375 points to Romania's 388.850. East Germany had 387.500, Bulgaria 382.650 and Czechoslovakia 382.600. The United States edged out China by four-tenths of a point, with 379.750.

The Soviet team dominated the individual all-around standings. Szabo was first with a score of 78.750 of a possible 80.0, but next were Natalia Yurchenko, Olga Mostepanova and Irina Barakanova, all of the Soviet Union. Yurchenko, the defending world champion, scored a 78.650; Mostepanova a 78.575; and Barakanova a 78.500.

Dagmar Kersten of East Germany was fifth with a score of 78.250, followed by Omelianchik, 78.175, and Shushunova, 78.025.

The crowd also sought a 10 for



Irina Barakanova of the Soviet Union, with a graceful routine on the balance beam, placed fourth in the individual standings. Her team dethroned the defending champion, Romania.

U.S. Gymnast Sey Hurt  
By Hard Fall From Bars

The Associated Press

**MONTREAL** — The U.S. gymnast Jennifer Sey fell off the uneven parallel bars and dislocated her left knee Thursday night.

She was taken to Queen Elizabeth Hospital for emergency surgery. Her coach, Don Peters, said he had never seen a gymnast hurt a knee as seriously.

Sey, 16, of Haddonfield, New Jersey, had released the high bar for a "reverse hecht," had done a twisting half-somersault over the bar and was grabbing it again when her foot hit it, knocking her sideways and to the floor.



Jennifer Sey screamed in pain after dislocating her knee.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Europe Routs U.S. in Golf Tourney

**KAPALUA, Hawaii (AP)** — Sandy Lyle, with an eagle-2 on the 16th hole that beat Calvin Peete, helped Europe defeat the United States in five of six matches Thursday in the Nissan Cup World Championship.

The United States, only one shot behind Europe starting the second round, gained only two points in the round-robin, four-team golf tourney. Europe has 38 points, Australia 21, the United States 20 and Japan 8.

Australia got second place when David Graham, after hitting out of bounds, sank a par putt on 18 to beat Japan's Tommy Nakajima in the deciding match between those teams. Ray Floyd made up three shots on Gordon Brand Jr. on the 17th and 18th holes for the only U.S. victory.

## Suit Filed Against Tennis Agents

**LONDON (UPI)** — The governing body of men's professional tennis declared "war" Thursday on the agents who control 40 percent of the world's top players, charging that the agents were holding the sport hostage and "seeking to strangle it in an illegal web of pervasive conflict, intimidation, fraud and corruption."

The Men's International Professional Tennis Council announced it had filed suit in U.S. District Court in Manhattan against Donald Dell and Raymond Benton and their Washington-based management firm, ProServ; Mark McCormack and his Ohio-based management firm, International Management Group, and the Swedish auto maker Volvo.

Volvo, IMG and ProServ had opened the battle with an action alleging breaches of anti-trust laws and challenging MIPTC's rules requiring players to compete in a minimum number of tournaments.

## NCAA Announces Drug Test Penalties

**STORRS, Connecticut (AP)** — Penalties for college athletes who test positive for drugs will range from a warning to the loss of a year's eligibility under a program expected to gain NCAA approval in January, the chairman of a special committee said Thursday.

Drug testing is being performed independently at 96 of the 283 Division I schools and is under consideration at 45. Under the program developed by the committee headed by a former NCAA president, John Toner, the organization would conduct mandatory tests at selected Division I bowl games and championships starting next August.

A positive result for any of about 200 banned drugs or chemicals except marijuana would result in a 90-day suspension of eligibility, with a repeat offender losing eligibility for one year. Only a confidential warning would be issued for a first positive test for marijuana.

## For the Record

**Mart Boniccontini**, 19, the son of the former Miami Dolphins star Nick Buonicontini, who was paralyzed by an injury while playing a football game for the Citadel, has undergone surgery to fuse and stabilize his spine. Doctors said it will permit him to begin therapy. (AP)

**Jimmy Connors** has pulled out of next week's Benson and Hedges tennis tournament in London because of an injury, organizers said. (AP)

## Quotable

"If you finish above .500, the NCAA will investigate you. If you finish below .500, the alumni will investigate you." Father Paul L. O'Connor, former president of Xavier University in Ohio. (L.A.T.)

Life Sentence  
Given London  
Fan for Attack

United Press International

**LONDON** — A soccer fan who slashed an American on the face and wrists with a broken beer glass and left him permanently scarred was sentenced Friday to life in prison. It was the longest sentence ever handed down by a British court for soccer violence.

Kevin Whittion, 25, fought with prison officers as he was dragged from the dock at the Old Bailey after sentencing by Judge Michael Argyle. Relatives and friends screamed and shouted protests.

Another fan, Stephen Bowden, 23, was given an eight-year sentence for wounding and causing an affray.

Whittion, a tile layer, was among a group of young supporters of the London club Chelsea who terrorized customers at a pub near the team's playing ground before a match against Manchester United last December. Part of one customer's car was bitten off.

Nell Hansen, now a personnel director in Seattle, said Whittion shouted at him, "You bloody Americans, coming here and taking English jobs," then slashed him. Hansen spent five days in a hospital for surgery to repair severed tendons.

Bert Millichip, the chairman of the Football Association, welcomed Whittion's sentence and said, "The country doesn't want to put up with these people any more and neither does football."

English teams have been banned from European competition after a riot started by Liverpool fans at the European Cup final in Brussels led to the deaths of 39 persons in May. A Football Association spokesman said, "We like to see sentences issued by the court which will actively act as a deterrent. I think it is fair to say that in this case the sentences are likely to send shock waves around potential trouble-makers."

## SCOREBOARD

Basketball

Hockey

Transition

NBA Standings

NHL Standings

Baseball

EASTERN CONFERENCE  
Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pt.	GB
Boston	4	1	200	—
New Jersey	3	1	225	1/2
Philadelphia	3	3	200	1 1/2
Washington	2	3	222	3 1/2
New York	0	7	200	5

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pt.	GB
Minneapolis	4	2	250	—
Detroit	3	3	274	1/2
Atlanta	3	4	209	2 1/2
Chicago	3	4	209	2 1/2
Cleveland	2	5	222	3 1/2
Indiana	0	7	200	5 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE  
Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pt.	GB
Denver	4	0	100	—
Houston	3	2	274	1/2
San Antonio	3	4	209	3 1/2
Utah	3	4	209	3 1/2
Dallas	2	4	222	4
Sacramento	1	4	200	4 1/2

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pt.	GB
L.A. Clippers	5	1	333	—
L.A. Lakers	5	1	333	—
Portland	5	2	274	1/2
Seattle	2	4	222	3 1/2
Golden State	2	5	286	3 1/2
Phoenix	0	5	200	4 1/2

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Team	Score	Time
Atlanta	31	18-24-22
Phoenix	25	28-19-28
Portland	101	81-81-22
Golden State	101	81-81-22
Seattle	102	84-24-22
San Antonio	102	84-24-22
San Antonio	102	84-24-22
San Antonio	102	84-24-22
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